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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,491—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28thSept.
R.L. COROMANDEL	4609	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4128	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	6127	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	6205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7392	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.M.L. CLYDE	4128	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	R. Owers	16th "
† SUTLEJ	6205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.L. CARTHAGE	6220	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22th August, 1895.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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GISELA	A. Mitis	4,333	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

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MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	21st Oct.

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For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21, 1895.

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THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. E. SANDILANDS, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 27th September, 1895.
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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 28th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Catch Mandvie and Kurrachee.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Catch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, about the 28th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 26th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 28th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.
S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 27th September.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September, 1895. Agents.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.
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Lots purchased to be removed within one Month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before Delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st September, 1895.

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ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
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Do.	do.	in small casks of about	12 0	13 8
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY	per gal.	16 12	18 12
Do.	do.	in small casks of about	16 8	18 8
Do.	OLD IRISH	in jars.	12 4	13 12
Do.	do.	in small casks of about	12 0	13 8
Do.	DRY UNSWEETENED GIN	in jars.	13 12	15 4
Do.	do. do.	in small casks of about	13 8	15 0
Do.	LONDON OLD TOM	in jars.	13 12	15 4
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JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, BLUTHNER have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.

It was in the middle of the seventies my first BLUTHNER ney to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the BLUTHNER ficent magnificent spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.

A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a PIANOS grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the GRANDS company dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into UPRIGHTS the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, Unsophisticated, Unadulterated SCOTCH WHISKY
A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is
FERRINTOSH.
Rs. 27 per Doz. The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. Rs. 27 per Doz.
Only Obtainable of PHILLIPS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

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"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang: "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 28th September, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 9 per Share will be paid on and after 2nd October, 1895, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA HURJEEWAN VUSUNJI MANIAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has Contracted to SELL to THAIT SHRI GIRDHARIJI MAHARAJ SHRI GOVINDRAIJI MAHARAJ, at present residing in Bombay, the undermentioned Property. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in Writing to us, at our Office, No. 23, Meadows Street, within the Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as Null and Void.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of 3rd Bholwada Street, near Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 194 1-36 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5408, Street No. 26 at 30, 71 at 76, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Thacker Purshotum Murarjee, on or towards the North by the property of Shri Jeovuntlaljee, and on or towards the South by the said 3rd Bholwada Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said vendor and his tenants.

KHUNDERAO AND SHREEPAD,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 26th September, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VASSONJEE VALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

LAKHMIDAS VALJI and JETHABHOY RUTTONSEE, on behalf of the Minor Daughter of the Deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 23rd Day of September, 1895.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODHUR and JAMSETJEE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

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LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 714 of 1893.

Venayeck Wamon, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in house No. ( ), situate at Purbhadevie, in Lower Mahim, outside the Fort of Boombay .....Plaintiff.

versus

Savitribai, widow of Janardhan Gunpat, Wasudeo Janardhan, and Balkram Janardhan, the latter two minors by their guardian ad-litem, Pandurung Gunpat, and the said Pandurung Gunpat, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in house No. ( ), situate at Worlee, Middle Pakhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ...Defendants.

Re Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir and Venayeck Wamon.

Under instructions from the said Messrs Janardhan and Ardeshir, and with the consent Ludha Coopajee and Company, and under and by virtue of the order of the Court, dated 27th day of July, 1895, made in that behalf, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1895, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, upon the premises, the hilly land and the batty or rice fields belonging to the abovenamed Venayeck Warnon, situate at Worli, as also his divided share and interest in the house, situate at Worli, in the Middle Pakhadi, referred to in the particulars hereinunder given, subject to the conditions of sale which will be produced, at the time of sale.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREMISES.

FIRST.—All that piece of land, near Dammer Chowky, situate at Worli, admeasuring 144 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the north by the land of Vurjivandas Madhowdas, on the south by the other portion of the said land coms to the share of Pandurang Gunpat, on the east by the Worli Koliwada road, and on the west by the property of Luxuman Govindjee.

SECOND.—All that piece of hilly land, called Bhagalay, situate at Worli, admeasuring 1,548 square yards, and bounded on the north by the land of Keroba Luxumon, on the south by the land of Vithoba Harichand, and on the east and west by the land of Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.

THIRD.—All that piece of land, called Pedichi Khatchar, situate at Worli, admeasuring 447 square yards, and bounded on the north by the land of Madon Bhaskerji, on the south by the land of Hurkisondas and Bhagwandas Narotamdas, on the east by the land of Antone Francis Luis, and on the west by the land of Keroba Luxumon.

FOURTH.—All that piece of hilly land, called Colebhat, situate at Worli, containing 447 square yards and one-half of another square yard, and bounded on the north by the land of Bhauram Raghoba, on the south and west by the land of Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and on the east by the land of Madon Bhaskerji.

FIFTH.—All that piece of land, with a dwelling-house, situate at Worli, admeasuring 233 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 399, and bounded on the north by a passage, on the south by the land of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas, on the east by the land and house of Paduraag Gunpat, Wasudeo Janardhan Gunpat, and Balaram Janardhan Gunpat, and on the west by the land and house of Madon Bhaskerji.

Note.—To suit the convenience of the purchaser or purchasers the above premises shall be put up in one or more lots if necessary. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made on or before the date of the sale to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 15, Oak Lane, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 26, 1895.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895, at the Rate of Seven per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1895.

MADRAS RACES,

5TH, 9TH, 10TH, AND 12TH OCTOBER, 1895.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the Final Entries for all Races CLOSE on the 1st October.

For Programme see C. T. C. Calendar of June 27th, No. 5, and the "Asian" of June 21st.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°C." on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.

Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1896.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, upto Noon of MONDAY, the 14th October next, for the supply for a period of 12 months of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—

(1.) Axle Oil, suitable for the lubrication of axles of both Locomotive and Carriages and Wagons, about 60,000 Imperial Gallons more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of 5,000 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(2.) Engine-cleaning Oil, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(3.) Cylinder and Valve Oil, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from 1st January next.

3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils numbered (1), (2), (3) above.

4. Tenders must state the prices of the oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their firing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit; the viscosity of the axle, cylinder and valve oils by the scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit; their weights per Imperial Gallon; and where and by what firms of Manufacturers the oils offered have been produced.

5. No axle or cylinder and valve oils will be accepted of which the firing temperature is less than 435° F and the viscosity less than 450.

6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of each oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 28th September next. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars required but not the price, so that Samples may be tested before tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of dividing the orders for each oil equally between two or three tenderers for the same or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantities.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, dated 23rd August, 1895.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY,	GALLE,
CALCUTTA,	SINGAPORE,
MADRAS,	HONGKONG,
COLOMBO,	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months ..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay. Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 21, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Wotton V. Edge, says:—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring.—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE.

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
"For India" " Rs. 79 " Rs. 42 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sindar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ONLY GENUINE ORIGINAL AND

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Seville. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 18 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS, LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, a to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette." Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—9, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 3 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement;

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 per. ct.	1,457½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 per. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 per. ct.	1,370
Commercial & M. Agc	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ... Bank	106,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	30
	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	200
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	710
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Ashley S & W Co. Ld (Sholapur)	371	90	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	315
Chanda Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,545
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	965
Coimbatore S & W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Coronation Mills	800	500	500	25	695
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvdRs16	730
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	730
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,900	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	515
Dhuu Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	625
Empress Mills	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	960
Howard and Bollough	1,800	500	500	25	700
Hydershed	700	1,500	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	495
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,335
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	695
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,880	250	250	dvdRs10	207xd
Jowraj Balco	1,900	1,000	1,000	55	1,110
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangsum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,900	1,000	1,000	35	900
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	243xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,175
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (G ni burga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,730
Managon	5,000	250	250	dvd Re 6	182½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	— per
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	110
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 21	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 25½	605
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	800 xd
Spun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,375
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	870xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,500	250	250	15 12½	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	695
Swadeshi Mills	478	500	500	20	
Sassoon and Alliances	2,000	400	500	30	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Vasulshanker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	735
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kirrcchee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	197	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhawnagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton Broch's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,900	125	125	15	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	145
Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld	900	200	200	12	190
Colaba	900	1,880	1,880	90	315
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,150
French	300	500	500	35	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Nabhadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	190
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Morvadi Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	12	16 200 210
Volkart	—	1,000	1	90	1,125
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,675
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,425
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 15	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	220
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	241
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,83	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	238
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	
Marsks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	92
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	176
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	500
Soondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	90
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,080
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	23
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
L P R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
S.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	320

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-8 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28-10 "
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6 "
Do. do. new	"	28-3
Australia bar Gold	"	28-8
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-4
Sovereigns	"	13-4
Do. Drazons	"	13-6
Silver	"	97-4
Do.	"	97-8
Carolas	"	205-0
Mexican	"	190-0
Spanish Piece	"	330-0

BOMBAY.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Megna and Brahmani entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Mount Tabor entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Madura, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Crishnaswamy Narayenswamy, Raja of Kalipute, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday morning, with twenty-three followers, and has taken up his residence, at Warden Road, Mahaluxmee.

A NEW THEATRE IN BOMBAY.—What was formerly known as the Skating Rink, and latterly as the Tivoli Theatre, has been converted into a new theatre, equal in accommodation to the Gaiety and the Novelty Theatres. It has been rented by the Morbi Arya Subodha Natak Mandali, which will commence its performances on Saturday next.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A STONE QUARRY.—Gungaram Trimbak, a Hindu labourer, aged about twenty-five years, was, on Tuesday afternoon, working at a stone quarry at Sewree, when a heavy boulder of rock slipped from the top of the quarry, and fell on him, causing serious injuries to the whole of the right side of his body, which resulted in death a few minutes afterwards. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CRICKET.—The return match between the Bankers and the Brokers was played off, on the Gymkhana ground, and though first-class cricket was not expected, yet the afternoon's sport was fairly enjoyed. The Bankers having the advantage of the wicket, first knocked up 127 runs, to which their opponents, the Brokers, responded very feebly with 96 only, leaving the Bankers victorious by 31 runs. The usual dinner followed the day's sport, thirty-six sitting down to an excellent dinner in the Gymkhana pavilion.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Porrett charged Khurdabux Imambux, a Mahomedan, having a register of two previous convictions against him, with the theft of two pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 5-8, the property of Rama Moranee, a mill-hand, residing at Trimbuk Parashram Street. About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, complainant, who had been lying asleep on the verandah of his house, on being awakened, saw accused in the custody of his neighbour, Pandoo Tookaram, with the property in his possession. It appears that shortly before he was brought to the complainant, the accused went up on the verandah of the first floor, and having helped himself to the clothes was leaving the premises, when he was arrested by Pandoo. The accused having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. F. D. PETIT.—The day before yesterday, the head-men, mill-hands, jobbers, and others belonging to the Morarjee, Great Eastern, Alliance, Hindustan, Bomonjee Petit, Manockjee Petit, and several other mills, waited upon Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and presented a letter of condolence to the worthy Baronet, expressing their sympathy at the untimely death of his surviving eldest son, Mr. Framjee D. Petit, who, they said, was a true friend of the poor labouring classes, and who had conferred upon them benefits in various ways, as he was fully conversant with their wants and requirements. Sir Dinshaw received them very courteously, and thanked them sincerely for their letter of sympathy, and said he agreed with them in their sentiment that his late son had taken great pains to introduce reforms in the economy and internal management of the local mills. The deputation then retired.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, one Nawaballi Kadamalli was charged with having in his possession one currency note for Rs. 1,000 of the Calcutta Circle, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. In asking for a remand of the case Inspector Stanford stated that the accused was arrested while changing the note at a grain-dealer's shop, in company of his friend, who was a dock-labourer. The police then made inquiries, and traced the note to the Agra Bank, which had referred the matter to its branch at Calcutta, whence a reply was awaited. Being questioned by the court accused stated that he had gained three notes for Rs. 1,000 each in a gambling transaction at Jodhpore, whence he, with his companion, went to Agra, where they were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for an offence. The magistrate granted the application, and remanded the case to enable the police to make inquiries into the matter.

DISSATISFIED WITH BEING THE FATHER OF A GIRL.—Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of a case, in which Mary Augustine Fonseca applied for an alimony from her husband, Peter Sebastian Fonseca, a compositor. Mr. Furdoonji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, who appeared for the defendant, admitted the marriage, but disputed the alimony on the ground of the complainant having had illegal intimacy with another man. The complainant stated that she was married to defendant about six years ago, since which time she had been staying with her mother, Josephine Nazareth. The defendant visited her occasionally while she was with her mother, but had discontinued his visit for three months past. She appealed to him for assistance for herself and child, but he declined to give any. He was a compositor, getting Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per month. The cause of this difference was that the last baby born to her was a girl and not a boy, which Fonseca would have preferred. Her husband had refused to maintain her and the child, and often beat her. The complainant's mother, Josephine Nazareth, was then examined, and she stated that during the time her daughter was with her, no one visited her except her husband. Defendant stated that he would not take his wife back, alleging that her baby was an illegitimate child. He called two witnesses to prove the allegation, but as their evidence was not satisfactory, the magistrate ordered the defendant to pay complainant Rs. 8 per month. Mr. Taleyarkhan then, on behalf of his client, offered to take his wife back. The magistrate replied that it was too late, the order having been already made for the alimony.

AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Henry Serpis, a Eurasian, employed at the Municipal Workshops, residing at Upper Duncan Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons, taken out against him by his wife, Rose Serpis, charging him with assault, and refusing to maintain her. Mr. Dhunsookhee appeared for the complainant, while Mr. De Souza represented the defendant. Prosecutrix in her information stated that she was married to defendant on the 24th of June last. After marriage, she alleged, defendant commenced beating her almost everyday, and about three weeks ago he beat her, causing her some injury, for which she had been treated by Dr. N. Powell. She further stated that defendant last maltreated her on the 17th instant, when he tore her clothes off, and turned her out of the house, depriving her of all her ornaments and clothes, which were now in the possession of the husband. She would not now go and live with him to "dis of his ill-treatment." Defendant denied these allegations, stating that complainant had been constantly quarrelling with him simply because he did not comply with the request made by her mother to go and live with her. About 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th instant, his brother-in-law came to him, and when he went downstairs to see him, complainant followed, and although he told her to go upstairs, she refused to do so, and having kicked up a row left the house with her brother without the husband's permission, and never returned to him. He never refused to maintain his wife, and was willing to take her back. The magistrate remarked that he would not make any order for separate maintenance, but he would caution the young man, who had been listing his young wife so freely, not to do so again. If such a complaint was brought before the court again, his Worship would take very serious notice of it. However, as the accused had just entered the married state he would allow him to go with a warning.

THE mail news from Madagascar contains gloomy accounts of the fearful inroads by disease and death upon the expeditionary force. More than 40 per cent. of the men are either dead or in hospital. A spirit of discontent is said to prevail among the officers and men at the mismanagement of the campaign, and discipline is said to be at an end.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the above Institute was held last evening, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters presiding. The following are extracts taken from the annual report:—

On the 31st March, 1895, there were 124 life members, 6 honorary life members, and 245 ordinary or quarterly members. Two life members, Mr. John Fleming, C. S. I., and Mr. S. D. Sassoon were reported as having died during the year. The number of members last year was 124, 6 and 239 respectively. There is an increase by six in the number of ordinary members. Three hundred and fourteen visitors made use of the Reading Room and Library; the number last year was two hundred and twenty-four. The number of books added to the Library during the year was 275. It was made up as follows:—Books purchased of general interest and for the Berkley and Manockjee Nussurwanjee Petit Memorial Funds, and Jamsetjee Nussurwanjee Petit Endowment Fund 45, novels 90, presented by Government, Learned Societies &c. 140, otal 275. At the close of the year the Library contained 12,316 volumes. The number of old and new books circulated during the year was 37,492. The average number of books issued per day was 120. Eighty-six English, Continental and Indian Newspapers, Magazines, &c., were taken in during the year and circulated 20,345 times. The average number of issues per day was 65. During the Session 1894-95, three lectures were delivered. The course comprised:—1st.—By Mr. J. Wallace, C. E., subject: "The Ventilation of Cotton Mills." 2nd.—By Mr. J. Douglas, subject: "On Social and Convivial Bombay during the past hundred years." 3rd.—By Dr. H. K. Tavaria, B. Sc., A. I. E. E., subject: "The Electric Lighting of the City of Bombay." The Committee take this opportunity of specially thanking, in the name of the members, the gentlemen who so kindly delivered these lectures. No changes were made in the staff during the year under review, and they have worked very satisfactorily under the superintendence of Mr. Quanbrough, the Chief Librarian and Assistant Secretary. The Lecture Hall Building Fund now stands at Rs. 16,647-7-5. The following office-bearers retired, but were re-elected:—President:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, I. C. S. Vice-Presidents:—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconochie, M. D., Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., F. R. I. B. A., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., M. S. A., and Major B. Scott, O. I. E., R. E., A. I. C. E. Directors:—Mr. C. E. Palmer, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. J. Wallace, C. E., and Captain M. Bean, B. I. M. Honorary Treasurer:—Mr. W. G. Page. Honorary Secretary:—Mr. B. A. Jenkins. Repairs to Building (Special and Ordinary.)—A sum of Rs. 532 was expended under this head. The expenditure on special repairs alone amounted to Rs. 410, the work consisted of oil painting the iron work of the building, and the ceiling of some of the rooms, varnishing the doors and windows, and also the ceiling of the large hall, colour-washing the inner walls, &c., which the building badly needed. This was not done since 1889. The amount expended in the previous year was only Rs. 29. Rates and Taxes.—The charges under this head are steadily on the increase. The amount charged by the Municipality for the period under review was Rs. 671-7-4, being Rs. 197-4-0 more than the previous year, and the Committee trust something will be shortly brought forward to reduce this.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that it was all that could be desired. It showed that good work was done during the year. There was an increase of members, and the management deserved their thanks for being able to show such a satisfactory state of things. The chairman then drew the attention of the meeting to the excellent suggestion made by the honorary secretary that native princes should be asked to evince an interest in the institution by becoming its patrons and life-members. He was glad to say that the selection of books was most happy. The honorary secretary Mr. Jenkins, took a deep interest in the welfare of the institution, and he had earned their thanks by trying his best to make the institution more and more useful. The chief librarian and assistant secretary, Mr. T. W. G. Quanbrouch, also performed his duties most satisfactorily. The report having been adopted, resolutions were passed thanking various officer-bearers for the satisfactory discharge of their duties. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE BHUSRAJ MOHANDAS.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of Lukhmidas Tulsidas, a creditor, applied for an order to the Official Assignee to pay to the creditor Rs. 1,050 now in his hands. An affidavit read by the learned counsel in support of his application showed that a sum of Rs. 1,200 was recovered by the Official Assignee in Sind, and Rs. 800 in the Bombay Small Causes Court, and Rs. 6,000 in a suit which was compromised. A letter from the Official Assignee showed that the whole of the sum was recovered through the instrumentality of the opposing creditor. His lordship, in disposing of the application, said the question was whether the court would be justified in paying the whole of the sum to the opposing creditor at whose instance the money was recovered. The whole of the money had passed into the hands of the solicitors for costs, and only Rs. 1,050 was in the hands of the Official Assignee now. The whole amount was expended in fighting over a rule *nisi*, and the result had proved very disastrous to the interest of the general body of creditors. It seemed to his lordship that he would not be justified in giving the whole sum to the creditor to the exclusion of the general body of creditors. He thought that when a creditor put the Official Assignee in motion, he did so for the benefit of all the creditors. The application was accordingly refused.

RE SHIVJEE JEWRAJ AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the first insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Kirkpatrick, for Govindas Lukhmidas, a creditor, in opposing the application, said the petition was dismissed a few weeks ago on the ground that no proper account was given in the schedule. His lordship, in refusing the application, said he would not be justified in granting the leave asked for, the petition having been only recently dismissed. Mr. Kirkpatrick asked for the costs on the ground that his client had to appear on the notice served on him.

His Lordship: Would there have been any penalty for his non-appearance?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said if his client did not appear to oppose the application, things might have been shown in a way requiring explanation.

His Lordship: In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, creditors come to this court for the mere pleasure of spending money. I make no order as to costs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR SIMPSON.

IN spite of the counter-attractions of football and cricket, a fairly large number of spectators were on the *maidan*, behind the Marine Lines, yesterday afternoon, to witness the mud sports. The entries were satisfactory except in one event, for which there were only three contestants. The programme would have been gone through successfully, but for an accident to Major Simpson, of the Royal Artillery. One lady very sportingly entered for the first event, which was competed by nine contestants. The following are the results of the events played off:—

I. EVENT—JUMPING COMPETITION (a) HORSES.

Mr. Head 1
Mr. Roberts who rode Major Smith's horse 2
Nine competed.

(b) PONIES.

Mr. Ellison, who rode Mr. Procter's pony 1
Mr. Peile 2
Three contested.

II. EVENT—SINGLE TENT-PEGGING.

This event was substituted for tent-pegging by sections, and it was contested by nine competitors.

Mr Parr 1
Mr Peile 2

III. EVENT—PONY SCURRY.

This was a race on the course round the ground, and was being contested by Captain Pinney, Mr. Birkett, and Major, Simpson, when an accident happened to the last gentleman. The Major who was leading, was going round his last turn, when his horse slipped, and he fell down on the ground, sustaining a bad bruise to one of his legs Surgeon-Major Boyd, who was present, attended him, and he was able to drive home. The injury, though not serious will confine Major Simpson to his house for some days. The following is the result of the event:—

Captain Pinney 1
Mr Birkett 2

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REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1894-95.

A REVIEW of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1894-95 has been prepared by the Standing Committee and we take from it the following extracts:—

Forty-eight meetings of the Corporation were held during the year, and there was an attendance for the presentation of an address of wellcome to H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay. Of Committee meetings, 65 were held. The Standing Committee held 54 meetings, 34 meetings of Sub-committees, with 115 attendances for cheque signing and 51 for audit purposes. Of Committees of the Corporation convened but not held for want of quorum, there were 6.

DRAINAGE.

The special drainge works in progress were the sewerage of Colaba on the Shone system of lifting, and the following on the gravitation system: Umbarkhari, Connaught and Sussex Roads and Parel village. Unfortunately the Colaba and Umbarkhari works were greatly delayed, and in February last it was found necessary to take them out of the hands of the contractors and proceed with the completion of the sewers departmentally. The sewers in Connaught and Sussex Roads were practically completed, whilst the Parel village sewerage was approching completion at the close of the year. Plans and estimates were prepared for the several undermentioned works, partly on the gravitation and partly on the lifting system, at an estimated aggregate cost of Rs. 39,59,292:—(1) The Mazagon district (gravitation); (2) Queen's Road sewer, raising sewage in; (3) Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill District (gravitation); (4) Machinery for sewerage of Parel, Mazgon, Old Race Course, Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, the Elphinstone Reclamation, Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli District (on the Shone system), Mazagon District (sectional); (5) Parel District (sectional); (6) Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli District (gravitation); (7) Malabar Hill and Khamballa Hill (sectional); (8) Old Race Course District or Agripada (gravation and (sectional); (9) Elphinstone Reclaimation (sectional); Also for numerous storm-water drains at a cost of Rs. 3,75,301. A proposal made by the Commissioner for adopting the Shone system in all parts of the Island which cannot be drained by gravitation to the Love Grove Pumping Station was recommended for adoption by the majority of a Committee of the Corporation, and in April last the Corporation authorised the preparation of plans and estimates for the Mazagon District on the Shone system, together with the cost of engines, boilers, air mains, &c., that may be considered necessary so as to be available for all the remaining districts south of Elphinstone Road. It may be noted that the plans and estimates for Mazagon sectional system, as above, which provides for the drainge of Kasara Basin District, are being prepared. In January last the Corporation sanctioned the grants of Rs. 8,24,330 for the provision of the following works:—Sewerage of the Mazagon District on the gravitation system Rs.3,32,661; raising sewage in Queen's Road sewer Rs. 2,00,256.; sewerage of Malabar and Khamballa Hill Districts on gravitation system, Rs. 1,57,026; sewerage of Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli District on gravitation system, including pipe sewers in Fergussion Road and Bapty Road, Rs.93,572; sewerage of Old Race Course District on gravitation system, Rs. 40,915; total Rs. 8,24,330. The recommendations of the House Connections Committee were reported on, on 6th May last by the Commissioner, who states that the decision of the Corporation will shortly be formulated. Regarding the existing drainage system, it is reported that the new Worthington's triple expansion sewage pumping engines at Love Grove have fully answered the expectations formed of them, although for some time there was some trouble with the valves and framing. The use of a new fuel economizer effected a saving of about 7 per cent of coal; a penstock for holding back the sewage from the pumps was successfully fitted, although all the work of fitting had to be executed in running sewage. An automatic sewage height recorder was also fitted, which shows at a glance the fluctuations in the flow of sewage, etc. The new pumps discharge nearly 31,000,000 gallons daily as compared with 23,300,240 by the old pumps—an increase of 33 per cent., whilst the consumption of coal has been reduced by 46 per cent. Some minor works connected with the drainage of Queen's Road, the Agripada District, the nightsoil Depot in DeLisle Road, paving and V-draining the meat-van siding at the slaughter-houses, the construction of storm-water and other drains were carried to completion or were in course of completion at the close of the year as detailed at page 98. In this connection it is satisfactory to find that some small progress was made with the provision of public latrines and urinals in various localities, though the number of such essential places of convenience is still lamentably small.

WATER-SUPPLY.

Having given details regarding the rainfall and water-supply at the Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi lakes, the review proceeds:—The question of additional filter-beds at Malabar Hill Reservoir and of certain other proposed improvements is still before the Committee of the Corporation, referred to above. The alterations to the John Hay Grand (Bhandarwada) Reservoir are progressing satisfactorily. The difficulties in the way of negotiations with the G. I. P. Railway Company regarding the connection of the Tansa and Vehar mains at the company's station at Chinchpokli have resulted in the filing of a suit in the High Court against the company. Of notices issued to consumers on account of faulty taps, service pipes, &c., the number was 6,781 as against 5,055 in the previous year; but of the 803 notices for severance of connections, only 151 were carried out. There were 313 bursts of mains and pipes. During the year 576 new connections were made, and 266 services disconnected. The total number of connections on 31st March was 19,166, and the meters in use were 1,674.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

The Fire Brigade Station at Colaba, Sheep and Goat Market at DeLisle Road, Falkland Road Overbridge, and the Health Department's stables at Dadar were completed; and Fire Stations at Bandra Tank, Sankli Tank, and Dadar, new Ward Offices (Engineer's) at Kalbadevi Bazaar, retaining wall at Walkeshwar Road, repairs to Gibbs Road, and other works were also under course of construction or were completed. During the building of the new Bhuleshwar Market and Schools, the market is accommodated in a hired building leased from the trustees of the Pinjrapol. Of applications to build or rebuild, 1,022 were passed and 16 refused unconditionally. In the course of the year 28 buildings or parts thereof fell down, killing one person and injuring seven. The new road from Matunga to Dadar was completed, except at its connection with the Sion Road, at a cost, to the close of the year, of Rs. 91,165. The most important work under this head was the acquisition of land for the new Warl Bunder Road, the net cost of which to the Municipality has been sanctioned at Rs. 3,01,055. Full details regarding roads, streets, road-watering, tramways, &c., are given at pages 45, 46, and 413 to 430, and it is mentioned that considerable improvement was effected in gas lighting. The "mantles" for incandescent lamps manufactured in Bombay are superior to those hitherto imported, but it is admitted that the result has been attained by the partial sacrifice of illuminating power. The lighting of the Crawford Markets and the Municipal Office with electricity has been found efficient.

FINANCIAL.

The opening balance, including recoverable advances, reserve stock, &c., and excluding deposits, unexpended loan balances, and other adjustment items, was Rs. 35,47,295-7-2, or Rs. 15,97,295-7-2 in excess of the budget estimate. Of this large excess, however, Rs. 5,12,459-11-9 were on account of the unexpended balances of the grants for 1893-94 and previous years, which had to be renewed for expenditure in 1894-95, and Rs. 9,03,991-1-0 represented the value of reserve stock, the available net surplus being thus reduced to Rs. 1,80,789. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 65,39,372-12-2, or Rs. 4,64,872-12-2 more than the estimate, but Rs. 2,23,321-14-11 less than the income of the preceding year, when credit was taken for Rs. 4,53,699-4-2 as the net premia received on the issue of different Municipal loans between 1888-89 and 1893-94. Thus the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 1,00,86,669-3-4. Deducting Rs. 5,332-5-11, the net excess realization of interest on the investment of sinking fund, &c., which amount was invested, the net excess income was Rs. 4,59,540-6-3. In framing the budget estimates for 1895-96, Rs. 46,000 under the head of "Interest and profits on investments of surplus loan and other balances" was taken credit for; and deducting that amount, as also Rs. 17,170-11-11 on account of additional grants sanctioned during the past year in excess of the amount reserved for that purpose in the Budget for 1895-96, there remained an unappropriated balance of Rs. 3,96,363-10-4. Compared with the actuals of the preceding year, there were slight decreases under the heads of General Tax (Rs. 1,114), Town Duties (rs. 8,713), Garden receipts (Rs. 1,338), Miscellaneous fines (Rs. 480), Miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 8,358), and Savings (Rs. 988), Interest and profits on investments of surplus loan and other balances (Rs. 33,952), and profits on the Municipal Workshops (Rs. 801).

The total sanctioned grants during the year amounted to Rs. 70,13,631-4-1 as per details given in pages 71 to 75 of the Chief Accountant's report. Of this, Rs. 62,57,211 was on account of the budget sanction of Rs. 4,04,816-4-6 for lapsed grants renewed and Rs. 3,51,603-15-7 for additional grants. Of the above total of Rs. 70,13,631-4-1, Rs. 68,73,485-9-9 were expended, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 6,40,145-10-4. Out of this, Rs. 50,000 on account of anticipated savings were appropriated when the budget estimates for the current year were framed. Rs. 3,86,240-9-9 have been, or will have to be, appropriated for the renewal of unexpended grants for 1894-95 and Rs. 97,970-15-8 for the renewal of balances of grants for 1893-94 and previous years. The balance left available for appropriation was therefore Rs. 1,55,928-1-8. The details regarding these unexpended balances are printed on page 82 to 92 of the Chief Accountant's report. The balances actually available on 1st April last for future requirements, exclusive of the value of reserve stock on hand, were as under Workable closing balance, including recoverable advances, reserve stock, &c., and excluding deposits, unexpended loan balances and other adjustment items (see page 95), Rs. 37,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a further advance of 1-16 per cent. in the price of Consols, at 107⅞; and to the same extent in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £60 7-8; but French Rentes in Paris are quoted 1 per cent. lower, at 100¼. About £275,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 30 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal advanced in value 1-8 cent per oz., at 66 7-8 cents, demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent down, at 4·89 cents. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 5-16d.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,900,000 quarters, or 130,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4½d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 5-16d. for September deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for January-February. The day's sales were 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*; Imports 5,000 bales. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady.

The Manchester market closed strong yesterday with 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings 1d. per piece dearer, at 4s. 1d.; 84lbs. Shirtings unchanged at 5s. per piece and 39in. Jacconets, and 45in. Mulls 1d. dearer, at 2s. 1d. and 2s. 4d., respectively. 40s Mule Twist was 3-8d. per lb. higher, at 7 1-8d. per lb.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened to-day with prices 5 per cent. higher; the number of bales offered being 24,000.

In New York yesterday, a further advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 8 7-16 cents per lb.; while Futures for December were 7 points higher, at 8·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales, and compared as follows with those in the same time in the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts. ...	26,000	29,000	28,000
Three days' do.	80,000	107,000	84,000
Since 1st instant	232,000	373,000	263,000

Our local Cotton market has been firm again to-day, in sympathy with Liverpool and New York, and prices have further advanced Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 1,000 old Bengal at Rs. 179-91; and 700 Westerns at Rs. 186-98; and they have contracted for 1,000 Bengal, of the new crop, for December delivery, at Rs. 191; and 550, "Fine" new Dhollera, for April delivery, at Rs. 226; while the Mills have bought 100 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 205; Barsee, at Rs. 197½; and Ujein, at Rs. 182½; and 80 Khangaum, at Rs. 192 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets are quite unchanged, both being steady in tone, with a small and moderate business for export passing respectively, and prices all upon the previous level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,311 bales.
Wheat	10,099 cwts.
Rapeseed	2,993 "
Gingellyseed	3,159 "
Castorseed	1,325 "
Rice	16,815 "

FREIGHTS are dull, but without change. Business has been done at 12s. 6d. for October shipment, to Dunkirk, and at 10s. per ton for September shipment of Cotton to Trieste and Venice.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of the latter being placed for September-October delivery. Re-sales again came out at 1s. 1 17-32d., and the market hardened, 1s. 1½d. being quoted for ready Bank Demand, and 1s. 1 19-32d. for three months' sight Mercantile Bills. Later on, however, rates quieted down a little, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 15-32d. to ½d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic.	...1s. 1 15-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 1 ½d.	"
Credits	3	Do. ...1s. 1 9-16d.	"
Francs	3	Do. ...1·43	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 13-16, both for cash and the approaching settling day, and remained steady throughout the day at this level, closing quotations showing no change.

SHARES have been a quiet market, and the only changes in our list this evening are in Mill Scrip, which shows an advance of Rs. 10 each in James Greaves and Mazagon, and of Rs. 5 in Imperial, with a decline of Rs. 50 in Manockjee Petit, of Rs. 12½ in Oriental, and of Rs. 10 each in Lukhmidas and Swadeshi.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

77-95—Bicknell M and M—Khetsidas Hurmookrol vs Bhanalal Parsadilal—Tyabjee and Co.
230-95—Chalk, W and S—Dadabhoy Somonjee Jijibhoy vs Hajee Alli Bebanee—Mathubhai and J.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

324-95—Bhaishunker and K—Valabdas Megarial and others vs Tallockchand Harnath and others.
378-95—Hilliard and Co—Eduljee Edulji Nagru vs The Central Provinces Mills Ld—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
402-95—Edgelow and G—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Mohidina and others vs Hajee Elias Abdulla Adenwalla.
40-95—Edgelow and G—Pestonjee Sorabjee Khuregat and another vs Kala Dewraj.
410-95—Mathubhai D and J—Ruttonjee Bapubhai and another vs Hajee Dawood Hajee Wyjina.
416-95—In person—Nusserwanjee Jamshedjee Cooper vs Sha Anandjee Ludha.
427-95—In person—Kikabhai Mocabhai vs Adumjee Hoptulla. For Investigation of Pauperism.
41-95—In person—Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomedali alias Fukur Saheb Chargay vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Huson Mahomed Chorgay and others—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.
22-95—Edgelow and G for Petitioner a pauper—J R E Collins vs Elizabeth Georgiana Collins and others.
42-95—In person—Asia Nanjee vs Curma Purmul and others
43-95—In person—Moulvi Ahmed Yullud Emamoodin vs Hatcombes—Lauridan and A.
44-95—In person—Esmaljee Budroodin vs Crustnarao Sudanand and others—Daptary and F
Testamentary suit for hearing and final disposal.
21-93—Chitnis M and M—Gellabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai—K J Mantri.
Defended New Long Causes.
203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Uttumram Lohana and another—M K Khan.
391-95—In person a pauper—Dhunraj Moorlidhar Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhoy—Payne G and S.
Postponed Long Causes.
20-95—M H Khan—Adamjee Karimbhoy vs Abdoolali Karimbhoy and others—J C Cama.
651-94—In person—Visram Jeewan and another vs Thakersey Khimjee and another—Ardesir H and D.
60-94—Nanu and H—Gajanund Bhagwantrao vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhashunker and K and in person.
500-94—Tyabjee and Co—Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Abdul Satar and others vs Abdul Sacoor Hajee Abdul Latiff and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

230-95—Hiralal and Co—Jamshedji Edulji Treasurywalla vs Bai Rahimatbhai—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
639-93—Manockbhai, D and J—Ruttonsi Bapubhai and others vs Nichabhai Haribhai and others—Payne, G and S.
147-95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathoobhoy Bhoja and another vs Javerbai and others.
242-95—R C Mantri—Antonio Phillip Far and others vs Annoo Gonsalves and another—In person.
358-94—Bland and N—Bhikhabhai Ruttonchand vs Pragjee Valubjee—Muljee and H.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narroodas Rowjee vs Purshotamdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.
480-93—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.
551-94—Framjee M and M—Bai Aimai vs Balkissondass—Ardesir H and D.
13-95—Tyabjee and D—Dewchand Sewjee vs Nanjee Doongersey—Chitnis M and M.

Petition for Hearing.

Little and Co—In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 27 of 1866 and in the matter of the Petition of Tribhowandas Mungaldas Natauhboy—Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy—Petitioner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

423-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.
146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.
323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S.
219-94—Nanu and H—Abdoolally Hyderally vs Abdool Cadir Hussonally—Little and Co.
326-94—Little and Co—Abdool Cadir Hussanally vs Abdoolally Hyderalli—Nanu and H.
114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick Yorkemilh and others—Roughton and B Little and Co and Craigie L and O.
406-92—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H and Bhashanker and K.

THE SPRING RUNNING.

A JUNGLE STORY,

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Part I. will appear in the

Bombay Gazette of Saturday, September 28.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BULLOCK—September 23, at Chatham, of abscess of the liver, Lieut. F. Bullock, R. E., only son of W. Bullock, Bombay, aged 29 years.

MUSSOORIE.

DEATH.

BRISTED—September 25, on Wednesday, at Mussoorie, Jack Vernon Clifford, the beloved son of John and Mary Bristed, of Bombay, aged 12 months and 1 week.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—September 17, the wife of W J A Bird, Public Works Department, of a daughter.
WHITEHEAD—September 19, at Kasauli, the wife of Capt G F Whitehead, The Queen's, of a daughter.
WINCKLEY—September 16, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, the wife of the Rev C R Thorold Winckley, Chaplain, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1895.

WE should be extremely reluctant to support even by inference oppressive and unjust acts on the part of the ruler of any people, and it is therefore only after very careful enquiry that we now join issue with a contemporary regarding the very serious allegations it brought against the Maharaja Holkar of Indore in a leading article the week before last. Those allegations if true would constitute an adequate reason for the suggestion that the Maharaja should "stand aside for a time." It is out of no spirit of blind partisanship to a Native Prince who has undoubtedly committed some grave mistakes that we now deal with the more serious of the allegations in question against him. We do so simply because we regard it as due to the ruler of nearly two millions of Indian subjects who cannot of course take up the matter on his own behalf, that every publicity should be given to the evidence that has reached us that his failings have been grossly exaggerated. The resignation of the Minister, a step which was promptly followed by the appearance of the article referred to, was therein interpreted as "a final protest against defiances of rule and equity on the Maharaja's part," but it is yet to be explained how it was Mr. Khanderao Bedarker was content to remain under a Maharaja against whose defiance of equity he now protests, for nearly six years, and why he applied again and again for continuance in office. We are ready to give Mr. Bedarker every credit for the good service he has rendered to the Indore State in many directions during the past six years, and it is only in order to do justice to the Maharaja that we reluctantly call attention to the extent to which he carried the common failing of allowing considerations for men of his own caste to influence his administrative acts. We are assured on good authority that there are cases on his own record which go to prove that by issuing contradictory orders or by personally resubmitting petitions in different lights through his friends, the late Minister obtained delay or contradictory new orders in cases in which his own community, who predominate in the State service, were unpleasantly involved. When the Maharaja found that his Chief Minister was not preserving an impartial attitude in regard to local intrigues he made the mistake of taking upon himself the supervision of such cases, instead of warning or dismissing his Dewan, and this supervision is described by our contemporary as a "lawless and disturbing interference." This direct interposition on the part of a Prince is not in keeping with ideas of justice derived from a knowledge of the limited monarchical system prevailing in Western lands, but it is well in accordance with the traditions of Indian nations, which always recognised the right of direct intervention in judicial matters possessed by the Sovereign. It is not to be commended, however, under present conditions, and in the instance to which we are now referring it gave certain wily officials of the Court an opportunity to raise a hue and cry about their Ruler. Hence the censure of the Maharaja upon his chief officer, who found that the best way of saving his own reputation would be to resign under cover of a so-called "final protest" against defiances of rule and equity on the part of his Prince.

The Maharaja is said to be actuated along "these vicious courses" by two great impulses—avarice and a maniacal suspicion that everyone is his enemy. The best reply to the former charge is that numerous quotations could be cited from the reports of the late Minister himself to show that the Prince against whom he has finally protested has been singularly liberal towards his servants, and has framed commendable rules for the benefit of the Kirkans and ryots amongst whom discontent does not seem to exist. Mr. Bedarker has shown that his late master's liberality has not been confined to the poor cultivators. "During the year 1892-93," states the Minister in one of his reports, "your Highness graciously ordered the writing off of standing cash balances against some of the Sirdars and old officers of this state. The remission aggregated to a total of Rs. 2,38,484." In the same year free grants were made to the ryots, which brought up the money given away to agriculturists in a single year to two and a half lakhs of rupees. In his report for 1891-92 the same Minister chronicles at page 29, paragraph 113, the Maharaja's grant of remissions to the ryots to the extent of Rs. 70,000 and in the following paragraph mentions Rs. 2,13,884 as the amount given away for charitable and useful purposes. In the Indore Revenue Handbook, published under Mr. Bedarker's authority, we find a paragraph, which states that "Another most interesting feature is the great and varied concessions granted by his Highness the Maharaja to his ryots. The free grant of wood required for agricultural implements and farmers' huts, the grant of *tagai* for the purchase of bullocks, the grant of large sums for the purpose of irrigation which it is not proposed to recover otherwise than by a slight increase of assessment, are concessions of which one feels naturally proud. The remission of revenue at three annas in the rupee in cases of destruction of property by fire, in addition to the grant of timber for new houses at a reduction of 25, 30, and 50 per cent. in the value, according to each man's status in an insurance without the payment of any premium. The *ad libitum* grant of branches of the babhul and other thorny trees for hedges is a blessing of which many other provinces will feel jealous." The report goes on to declare that "There is manifested throughout a paternal care for the welfare of the farmer, and a loyal and scrupulous attention to interests of the British Government." The internal evidence of the late Minister's own records, therefore, do not support the charge of avarice now brought against the Maharaja Holkar, which can further be disproved by independent testimony. It is true that the Indore Chief has come down with a strong hand on men who, although proved to be very rich, have evaded payment of State dues, but the procedure can scarcely be described as avaricious.

A strong point has been made of the Maharaja's resort to banishment as a punishment to some of his subjects. The punishment is still known in some Western countries, and it is perhaps not a matter for surprise that an Indian Prince, possessed of somewhat headstrong inclinations, should follow the old traditions of his durbar. The Maharaja no doubt thinks that he is right in so doing, but we trust he will be ready to forego the ancient practice, and to make himself amenable to the altered circumstances of the times when advised to do so by responsible British officers. When our contemporary suggests that a list of the banished persons should be made by a British officer it may be pointed out that some discrimination is required in the preparation of the list, in which there should be a special classification of the men who have banished themselves of their own free-will—after defrauding the State of large sums of money—simply to escape the subsequent trials on disclosure of their nefarious practices. It will be found that the latter class form a large proportion of the expatiated subjects. The banishment of the families of the offenders, as well as the offenders themselves, which is likewise in accordance with past traditions, has also been animadverted upon. If it cannot be fully justified, the motive for it can at any rate be understood, when it is remembered that female detectives are freely resorted to in native States for espionage, by cousins and step-mothers who covet the Crown. Experienced political officers will bear testimony to the fact that the Feudatories have not yet ceased to be hot beds of male and female intrigues. In discussing the Chinese principle of suspecting the relatives of culprits it would be as well to bear in mind the history of the Wahabis and the extent to which revenge for the wrongs of blood relations is still regarded as a sacred duty by Sikhs and other Indian races. When we look at the nepotism which prevails in filling up appointments, we can easily realize the feelings of a prince as to the identity of interest among kinsmen, and can understand if we cannot commend the inclusion of a man's family in his own downfall in a Native State. There are many other points in the severe criticisms of our contemporary which are open to explanation. But all we can now do is to refer to the suggestion put forward that the Maharaja should "stand aside for a time." This piece of advice fits in curiously well with the suggestion of a rabid vernacular print that "one of the Maharaja's nephews should be placed on the *musnad*," no explanation being vouchsafed as to why, if the Maharaja stood aside, his son and heir should not be nominated as the rightful successor. From such statements, one can easily see where the agitation has its origin and what are its real objects. What the Maharaja has now to do is not to stand aside, but to replace traditional procedure, especially in regard to judicial matters by modern methods more in consonance with British law and custom. This we are told is the advice he has recently received from the Government of India, who sympathise with Holkar's difficulties, and are prepared to support him if he shows himself amenable to the altered conditions of the times. We learn that his Highness has already exhibited a willingness to do this, and has initiated reforms, which will shortly be followed by other changes. He has our heartiest good wishes in these new departures which are being carried out under the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel Barr, whose sympathetic attitude should encourage the Maharaja in his endeavours to make his administration conform more than in the past to all that is best in modern systems of government.

THE measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes during the past year are reported upon in an official paper to hand this week. Whatever those measures may have been, it appears that the loss of human life by wild animals has increased, the total being 2,893 as compared with 2,804 in the preceding year, and of the whole population of the country one person in every 76,436 has been killed by wild animals. Bombay has been freest of all provinces, and altogether life is in less danger in this Presidency, whether from snakes or wild animals, or any other cause, than elsewhere. The total number of cattle killed has also gone up, the total being 97,371 as against 94,666. In 1892 the deaths caused by snake-bite in the Lower Provinces of Bengal were 9,120, and last year the Government of India observed with regret that the number had risen to 10,797. Though the deaths in Bengal exceeded those in other Provinces, but there was apparently nothing permanent in the rise, as the number receded to 9,856 in 1894. The decrease of mortality during last year is ascribed both in Bengal and Assam to the low flood-levels of the year, the snakes not having been dislodged from their usual haunts, as happens when the water is high. In Assam the mortality is the lowest recorded in the last ten years. The loss of life from snake-bite was highest in proportion to the population in Bengal, Ajmere, and Merwara, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces. If all the Provinces be taken together, one person was killed in this manner among every 10,267 of the population in 1894, as compared with one in every 10,424 in 1893. The apparent increase in Assam is ascribed by the Chief Commissioner to more accurate reporting. In the Central Provinces the same explanation has been offered for a continuous increase, but the Chief Commissioner views the statistics in general with distrust, and has desired the special attention of the officer, who in each district has been placed in charge of the operations for the destruction of wild animals and snakes, to the reported increasing destruction of cattle. Now we come to the other side of the balance-sheet, namely, the number of wild animals and snakes destroyed. The number of wild beasts destroyed was 13,447, the total amount of rewards paid being Rs. 1,04,927. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 15,309 and Rs. 1,04,840. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (where the total number of animals killed and amount of rewards granted show a small decrease) Rs. 1,405 were paid for the destruction of 514 bears against Rs. 873 for 316 in the preceding year. It is explained, however, that rewards for 471 bears were paid in the Kumaon Division, and it is suspected that some of the skins were purchased in Nepal and Thibet for the sake of the reward. The Local Government has directed that the matter be specially enquired into. The number of venomous snakes reported to have been destroyed, and the rewards granted on this account shown in the returns, fell respectively from 117,120 to 102,210 and from Rs. 12,607 to Rs. 10,150. In the Bombay Presidency if rewards paid by Municipalities be excluded it is shown that no rewards were given during 1894 for the destruction of snakes. At one time a large number of venomous snakes (*phursas*) were killed in the Satara and Ratnagiri districts; this ceased on certain restrictions being introduced in the system of rewards: and the Bombay Government decided to watch the mortality in case it should show an increase. The Local Government consider that there are not yet sufficient data for a conclusion: but there has been no marked increase in the mortality in these two districts. In Sind 11,812 snakes (for which no rewards were paid) are stated to have been killed, against 6,450 in the preceding year. Thus recent experience in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Assam seems to confirm the view, based on earlier experiments, which was expressed in 1890 by the Government of India, that there is little practical utility in a system of rewards for killing snakes. In the Central Provinces (where 1,844 snakes were killed during 1894) the Chief Commissioner has approved of a uniform rate of reward, *viz.*, one rupee for each poisonous snake killed. This rate has been brought into operation during 1895, and its effect will be visible hereafter.

WHILE the Governor-General in Council deplores the loss which is annually reported, he is persuaded that it must continue until the Indian changes his habits and the snakes and animals theirs. So long as the habits of the natives of the country remain as they are, and they continue to go bare-footed and sleep upon the ground, it will, in the opinion of the Government of India, be vain to expect that the number of deaths from snake-bite will fall to a very material extent. It must not be supposed, however, that the Government of India proposes to indent for a supply of shoes and stockings for poor natives, nor that they would wish Exeter Hall to raise subscriptions to provide them. They seem to think that the remedy to a great extent lies in their own hands, and that the removal of undergrowth and deb

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REVOLT IN TIMOR.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The natives who have revolted in Portuguese Timor have defeated the troops and killed three Agents of the Governor. Reinforcements have been sent to quell the revolt.

UNVEILING OF SIGNOR MINGHETTI'S STATUE.

King Humbert, accompanied by members of the Royal Family, unveiled a statue of Signor Minghetti, the famous Italian statesman, in the presence of the veterans to-day.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Lord Malmesbury, in a letter to the *Times* demands the restoration of the Contagious Diseases Act, citing the ravages made in the Army in India since the repeal of the Act as his reasons.

INTENSE HEAT IN LONDON.

Yesterday was the hottest day, which has been experienced in London, this year, and the highest record for the month of September.

The heat continues intense.

THE IRISH PHYSICAL FORCE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 25.

The Irish Physical Force Convention held its first meeting in Chicago, last night, when several fire brand speeches were delivered.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS IN THE STRAITS.

The nomination of Mr. T. C. Bogaardt and Mr. Barkinshaw as Members of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has been gazetted.

THE SHAHZADA IN ROME.

ROME, SEPT. 24.

The Shahzada and his attendants read the Fatihah at St. Peter's tomb, to-day. The scene was unique and impressive.

The Prince afterwards ascended the dome of St. Peter's.

His Highness was much interested in the sacred monuments.

He will visit Naples to-morrow.

THE EX-VICEROY OF SZUCHUAN.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that it is reported that China has refused the British demand to banish the ex-Viceroy of Szuchuan.

CHITRAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Government have sanctioned the grant of ninety days' privilege leave to all officers and subordinates employed during the recent operations in Chitral.

It has now been finally settled that the main body of our troops in Chitral will be stationed in Malakand and Chakdarah.

On the 23rd instant a Pathan struck a Gurkha, near Sado, the assailant escaping.

At Chakdarah, during the evening, about eight hundred yards from camp, a munshi of the 29th Punjab Infantry was stabbed to death, the perpetrators, who were three in number, making good their escape.

Telegraph wire from Robat to Laram was dismantled on the 23rd.

Sado was evacuated on the 24th.

Sections of the telegraph line from Robat to Sado and Robat to Laram were dismantled on the 23rd.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 25.

Owing to the approach of winter the hutting of troops in the Tochi Valley will now be proceeded with.

After inspecting the mules of the mountain Batteries, employed during the Chitral Campaign, Colonel Deane will inspect those in the Batteries in Upper India.

Supplies for one month have been sanctioned for the troops that will be stationed in Malakand and Chakdarah, and thereafter weekly supplies will be furnished.

THE UNIFORMS ACT.

It has been decided not to proceed with the Bill which is under preparation for making the Uniforms Act 1894, or its provisions, effective in India.

APPOINTMENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Mr. S. G. Wood, Assistant Accountant-General, has been obliged to take sick leave to England. Arrangements have not yet been made to fill up his place otherwise than temporarily.

THE LEGAL MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

It is rumoured now that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will succeed Sir Alexander Miller as the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The following officers will accompany H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on tour:—Colonel Duff, Quarter-Master-General, an Adjutant-General, two Aides-de-Camp, and one Native Aide-de-Camp.

THE MERCHNTS' SHIPPING BILL.

Mr. Clogstoun, the Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, is unable to take up the drafting of the Merchants' Shipping Bill. The Bill will, therefore be entrusted to Sir R. Lethbridge or some other Additional Member, it having now been quite decided owing to the receipt of representations from various sources urging speedy legislation not to postpone the drafting of this important measure.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Barquesham, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

SEPT. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

H. M. S. Bonaventure from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers..... 3 5-8

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols 107¾

3 per cent. Rentes..... 100½

2½ per cent., Sterling Loan..... 118

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper..... 80 7-8

Bar Silver 30 9-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TEAMS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

You have already published a list of both the Presidency and the Parsee teams, but as great interest will be taken in the match, which opens to-morrow, by your Bombay readers, I send you in advance a few notes regarding the teams and the prospects of the game. Last year, it will be remembered, the Presidency wiped off the disgrace of their defeat at Bombay by securing a well-earned victory at Poona. This year the Parsees have the same task allotted to them. The present match will go a long way to prove whether the win of the Presidency at Bombay was due to all sound superior merit, or to the proverbial uncertainty of the game. The probability is that the Parsees will render a better account of themselves at Poona than they did at Bombay. A few important changes have been made in both teams. In Jardine, Reynolds, and Hair the Presidency lose a trio, whose services they can ill afford to dispense with. The former, from want of practice, is uncertain as a bat, but invaluable in the long field. Hair will be greatly missed as a bowler, and the absence of Reynolds seriously affects the batting strength. Many will be pleased to see that Cheetham is included in the eleven. He is a steady bat, who can be relied upon in an emergency. Fernyhough, who makes his debut in this annual fixture, has played very steady cricket all through the season, and his selection is a wise one. In the recent match against Bombay he showed up to great advantage. Deas is a fair bowler, but as a bat he is uncertain. The Presidency will have to rely upon Sinclair and Browne to do the bowling. Browne was by no means a success at Bombay, but he may be more dangerous on a wicket to which he is accustomed. Poore and Cheetham will do well as change bowlers. In the batting department there is plenty of material. Greig and Poore who made such a fine stand against the best Parsee bowling at Bombay, are sure to render a good account of themselves, and will be well backed up by the rest of the team.

The Parsee Eleven is, with two exceptions, unaltered, Contractor and Patel replacing Guzdar and Kanga. There is a good deal of doubt about the advisability of using Contractor. About his merits very little is known. It is true he has gained a reputation as a cricketer in Karachi, but many do not consider that a sufficient cause to justify his selection. Patel owes his place in the team to his batting qualities. Mistri and Machliwalla are the pick of the batsmen. They both played excellent cricket at Bombay, and will doubtless give a lot of trouble to the Presidency bowlers. Writer and Billimoria will take charge of the bowling. The former has a peculiar style of his own, which will be sure to puzzle those who have not stood up to him before.

There is no sport about which it is more difficult to prophesy than cricket. Yet if it is not audacious to do so, the result of the match may fairly be said to hinge upon the way in which the principal batsmen, Greig and Poore, acquit themselves. If they make as brilliant a stand as they did at Bombay the chances are that the Presidency will win. Should, however, the Zoroastrian bowlers succeed in dismissing these two formidable opponents before they are set, then the chance of a win for the Presidency will be greatly diminished. Since the inauguration of this match the Parsees have not won at Poona. This is partly accounted for from the fact that the Poona ground is more favourable for batting than for bowling. In the latter department they are strongest, consequently they are at a disadvantage. The batting on the other hand of the Presidency is, as a rule, superior to the bowling. Whatever may be the final result of the match, a most interesting game may be confidently looked forward to.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Poona Horse Show, for fancy classes was held to-day, at Wanowrie. In the morning driving pairs and hunters competition was competed. The weather was very warm at the time, and the attendance fair. Lady Sandhurst was also present watching the competitors very keenly. Lord Sandhurst competed for several classes. The afternoon's programme was chiefly for jumping competition. A large gathering had assembled. Lord Sandhurst came after opening the Horse Show, and was met by Dr. Bull, the honorary secretary. At the time unfortunately a sharp shower of rain came, and they had to postpone the Show till Friday next. The following are the winners decided up to date:—In Class 17 for ponies, 13·2 and under, in single harness, Mr. Beaty's Jujuba was awarded a silver cup, presented by the Poona District Staff; Lieutenant Dowdall's Woodcock gained the second prize. In Class I., pairs of horses in harness nine competed. The first prize of a silver cup, presented by the Commander-in-Chief's staff, was won by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's pair; the second prize by his Excellency the Governor's pair. In Class II., horses, in single harness, the prize was presented by Sir Jamsetjee. Dr. Young's "Countess Daphne" won the first prize, and Colonel Stevens Katty was awarded the second prize. In Class III., for teams only four teams competed. The Governor's team was admired much, and won the first prize presented by the Officers of the Bombay Infantry. In Class IV., tandems, nine entered. Mr. Townsend's Burton and Blankey won the silver cup, presented by Colonel Seppings and the Officers of the Yorkshire Regiment. Mr. Beaty's tandem carried the second prize. In Class V. galloways, fourteen hands and under, in single harness, the Governor's Buttercup, won the silver cup, presented by Mr. Townsend; Major Owen's Moor, the second prize. In Class VI., chargers, Mr. Kirk's Shifter won the first prize for best Australian horse, a cup given by General Nairne; Colonel Sepping's Starlight won the prize presented by the Officers of the Bombay Infantry. In Class VII., hunters, calculated to carry 13 stone, Colonel Sepping's Starlight won the first prize, a silver cup given by General Blundell; Captain Lecky's Drummer won the second prize, and Mrs. Harrison's Starlight the third prize. In Class VIII., for hunters, calculated to carry 11 stone, Mr. Symon's Peggy won the silver cup, presented by Major Wrench; Colonel Elliot's Thakur the second prize, a cup presented from the fund. In Class IX. galloways, 14 hands and under; Mr. Kirk's Mulberry, won the silver cup offered by Captain Ross and Mr. Beatty; Colonel Elliot's Rainbow won the second prize, a silver cup, presented from the fund. In Class X., the best polo pony, Major Wrench's Coffee won the silver cup, presented by Colonel Thomas, of the Poona Horse; Mr. Kirk's Mushroom won the second prize.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Messages will continue to be accepted till further orders at senders risk for Chitral Gairat and Drosh and vice versa; they will be posted over the section Chakdara Drosh; delay two days.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	24	9	5 a.m.	22	27
Teheran	25	2	52 p.m.	...	15
Suez	25	2	50 p.m.	..	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th September, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	..	1
„ Karachi	...	13	...	1
„ Madras	...	34	..	1

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

Lord Sandhurst opened the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition, this afternoon, at the Council Hall. In spite of the counter-attraction at the Horse Show, a few spectators were present. His Excellency arrived, and was received by the Honourable Mr. Birdwood, president of the Society, and Mr. Beale, honorary secretary, and conducted to his seat. The Honourable Mr. Birdwood said that we have no official report to call. Mr. Beale then read out the following prize list:—

PRIZES AWARDED.

H. E. the Governor's Prize.—For the best original Picture in the Exhibition by an Amateur Artist (open to any class of subject and any medium). No. 130. Water-colour.—The Nizam and his Minister.—Mr. Gauntlett.

H E Lady Sandhurst's Prize.—For the best Landscape, in Water-colours Indian subject. No. 10. Kalat—the Shadow of Tyranny—Major H M Temple.

H E the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes.—For the best Landscape, in Oils or Water-colours, by an officer of the Army serving in the Bombay Presidency. No. 177. Water-colour.—Group of Brahuis.—Capt C I Fry. For the best drawing by a Private Soldier of the Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, serving with European Troops, Bombay Army. No. 7. Chums—Gunner Nicholas, R H A.

Major-General R B-H Blundell's Prize.—For the best Landscape in Oils, Indian subject.—No. 37. Bombay from Gibbs Road—E B Carroll.

The Hon'ble Mr Birdwood's Prize.—For the best Flower painting in Water-colour. No. 89. Daffodils—Miss V E Gallagher.

The Hon'ble Mr Spence's prize.—For the best figure painting in oils. No 23. Bombay Fruit seller.—Mrs Uloth.

The Hon'ble Mr G W Vidal's prize.—For the best flower painting in oils. No 4. Zinnias—Mrs H W Uloth.

Mr. W. F. Symond's prize.—For the best Figure painting in Water-colour. No. 7. Sunday afternoon.—M F Pithawalla.

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda's Prizes.—For the best copy in Oils, Water-colour or Chalk from a painting, engraving or photograph: No. 43. (Oils)—Lord Lawrence, M F Pithawalla. For the best Photograph.—(Figure or Group). No. 23. Lt H D Fraser. For the best specimen of Indian Carving in wood, Thurban Parbhu.

The Hon'ble Mr H Batty's Prize.—For the best study of a Head in Oils by a Lady. No. 116. Portrait of W W Harris, Esq—B M Hume.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee's Prizes.—For the best picture in Oils or Water-Colours by a Native of India, professional or amateur. No. 34. Oils—Studying for examination—M. F. Pithawalla. For the second best picture in Oils or Water-Colours by a Native of India, professional or Amateur. No. 164. Oils—Still life Fruit—R. K. Bhide.

H. H. the Aga Khan's Prizes.—For the best set of 4 photographs, viz., four portraits, entirely the work of exhibitors (open to professionals and amateurs trained in India). No. 16, Lt. H. D. Fraser. For the best set of 4 photographs, viz., four Landscapes, entirely the work of Exhibitors (open to amateurs wherever trained). No. 70, 71, 83, 90, G. W. Vidal.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Prizes.—For the best pair of Landscape Sketches in Oils, bona-fide from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches. No. 9. Hills from Carnac Point. No. 10. Blue Valley, Mahableshwar, Mrs. C. Vidal (debarred by rule 2). For the best pair of Landscape Sketches in Water-colours, bona-fide from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches. No. 11. Bombay in June, No. 12, Bijapur, Miss Abercrombie.

Surgeon-Major Addison's Prize.—For the best painting in Water-colours, Marine subject. No. 133. Past and Present.—Lt.-Col. Burgess.

Mr H Beale's Prize.—For the best original picture by a boy or girl (under 17 years of age) open to any class of subject and any medium. No. 1. Hedychium Coccineum—Miss Eveleen Robson.

The Society's Prize.—For the best painting of Animal Life in Oils or Water-Colours. No. 40. (Oils) Punch.—Miss J E Hume.

Oil Paintings.—Commended No 1, Still Life, Miss R K Cama; No 6, Bullsmawar Street, N R Durandhar; No 7, a Head, Pujabi, Pestonjee Bomanjee; No 11, Roses, Mrs Schelling; No 17, Daises and Cornflowers (copy), Miss J Lugard; No 17, view from Malabar Point, Mrs C Vidal; No 23, a Nasik Lane, H Scannell; No 27, Chrysanthemums, Mrs J Bruce; No 29, Floral scene from Darjiling, Surgeon-Major D M Skinner; No 30, Portrait, Mrs C G M Watkins; No 38, Portrait of the Doge, Leonardo Leonardo, (copy), Vicajee D Mehta; No 41, a Proud Father, Mrs C G Sinclair; No 43, Twisting the Spinal Wool, Vicajee D Mehta; No 51, the late Rev G Bowen, J Peyton; No 52, the Cathedral Rocks, Matheran, J Peyton; No 53, the Reversing Station, Khandalla J Peyton; No 55, Ragged Chrysanthemums, Miss Hewson; No 63, View of Saddle Rock, Mahableshwar, Mrs C Vidal; No 78, Angria's Fort, Alibag, Miss Williams; No 81, The Salt seller, Vicajee D Metha; No 79, Ganesh Chatturti, S P Agasker; No 85, at Sunset Glow, Mrs Mardall; No 89, Bye, Bye Papa, Vicajee D Mehta; No 102, Portrait of Capt P J Gordon, Survey of India, Col R Woodthorpe, R E; No 100, The Right Hon'ble William Pitt, copy from Gainsborough, M F Pithawalla; No 107, Left in charge, Mrs G Bruce; No 112, Trimbak, the property of the Misses Unwin H Scannel; No 113, Magoon, M F Pithawalla; No 138, Screen, 4-folds, Indian flowers, Mrs Thomas; No 165, copy of Roses, Mrs C Vidal; No 164, Petunas (copy) Miss Tapsell; No 167, noon prayer of Indian Saints, S D Satvatekar; No 137, Takht-i-Suleiman Kashmir, Mrs R Campbell; No 173, Mahableshwar Woods, Mrs Kitchener; No 61, a Head woman, Pestonjee Bomanjee; No 65, a snake, Mrs G Bruce.

Highly Commended—No 13, The Amaranusis, Henry Cousens; No 18, Mount Everest, J Peyton; No 31, A Mahratta Lady, M F Pithawalla; No 4, A Head Jodhpuri, Pestonjee Bomanjee; No 45, Mr P D Kanga, M F Pithawalla; No 45, Cleanders and Poruntas, Miss E MacDonell; No 34, Still Life Vegetables, Pestonjee Bomanjee.

Water Colours—Commended—No 28, The Race Course Ferozepur, Capt Wilson; No 22, Field of Oats, Sussex, Miss T M Wood; No 29, Bazar, Mussoorie, H R Shields; 14, Fruits and Cakes, M F Pithawalla; No 13, Portrait of a lady, Mrs Barnes; No 126, Shivaji Maharaj, N R Dhurandhar; No 37, The Mandalay Moat, Capt A W B Gordon; No 94, The Nest, Mrs G Bruce; No 78, Artist's Head, R K Bhide; No 74, View of Dodbetta, Nilgiris, Mrs C M Watkins; No 56, After a storm, Peoora Nynecital, Miss E H Bernard; No 64, Naik, 1st Belooch, Capt Fry; No 65, The Rekla, M V Dhurandhare; No. 62, Sunset on the Jhelum Islands, Capt Wilson; No 60, Arjun himself under the lamp light, M F Pithawalla; No 72, Study of a Native head, Mrs E Barnes; No 45, Sunset Glow, Springagar, Capt Wilson; No 164, Arch at Bijapur, Capt Fry; No 171, Chitral Fort and Bridge, Lt J Gardyne; No 91, Sunset, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mrs Barnes; No 23, Bhaldada, Kothapur, M O Dhurandhar; No 147, Sower, Poona Horse, Capt Fry; No 176, on the Hooghly, Mrs A Waker; No 144, Study of a head from Life Mrs Barnes; No 134, Kalat; No 119, The Kudremukh from Mangalore, Miss Chapman; No 121 P and O S S Coromandel, T H; H Hand; No 82, a Yacht Race, Lt-Col Burgess; No 158, P and O s s Peninsular, T H H Hand,; No 81, Pansies, Miss V E Gallagher. No 30. A Drifting March, Lt-Col Burgess.

The Honourable Mr. Birdwood, in asking his Excellency the Governor to declare the Exhibition open to the public, said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The duty devolving on me this afternoon is a very pleasant one. It is to ask your Excellency to declare this Exhibition open to the public. But before I do so I should like to draw attention to the fact that this is the twenty-second annual exhibition held by the Fine Arts Society of Western India. This fact alone shows that the Society is still fulfilling the objects for which it was established, and though it no longer received the undivided support of all lovers of art in this Presidency, many of whom find superior attractions in the more modern exhibitions now so firmly established in Bombay, yet we can claim to be doing good work still in Poona. We have here to-day a collection of about five hundred pictures. Whether the paintings are above or below the average it will be for you, ladies and gentlemen, presently to decide. We certainly miss some of our most valued friends. We have no contributions this year, unfortunately, from Colonel Strachan and Mrs. Andrew Ker, and Captain Bythell. But many of our old friends are still with us, and we have some new contributions, too, as a glance at the catalogue will at once show, and the collection of photographs is, I think, one which calls for the highest praise. To all people who have come to our help, either as artists or as givers of prizes, our warmest thanks are due. Ladies and gentlemen, we are accustomed to transformation scenes in this hall, which in the course of one short season is put to many various uses. Only a few days ago we witnessed here a solemn and impressive political ceremonial of much grandeur. But all that has passed away, and we have now before us an entirely different scene. It is our good fortune now to witness numerous works of art, representing patient thought and varied skill. The scene around us is you will admit, not merely picturesque but suggestive also of many pleasant and well-spent hours, and I hope many of you will be tempted to visit the Exhibition during the coming week. I have only to add that for the amiable arrangement of pictures we are indebted to the managing committee—Surgeon-Major Addison, Mr. Alexander, Sir Jamsetjee, Mr. Le Mesurier, and the other gentlemen who have worked with him, including Mr. Beale, our secretary, who has scorned delights and lived most laborious days in order to secure the success of this Exhibition, we are all indebted to our most cordial and appreciative thanks, and in conclusion though those of us who have gained no prizes may be induced to doubt the soundness of the judge's decisions, yet the vast majority of us may be well assured that he too is a gentleman, who has fearlessly and conscientiously done his duty. But for obvious reason I follow the precedent of former years, and decline to give his name. I now ask your Excellency to declare this Exhibition open.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst then rose and said:—

Mr. Birdwood, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I know nothing more terrifying than having to make a speech to a small audience, especially when that audience contains a number of personal friends. If it were impossible for that difficulty to be increased, it would find it in the fact of my own portrait [illegible] upon me, whilst I utter stammering sentences. I may say that I certainly felt more at home driving my four-in-hand this morning at the Horse Show than I do now. The opening of the Art Exhibition, I think, would have been more in the order of things had you, Mr. Birdwood, opened this Exhibition. There is no doubt that this important Exhibition will do a great deal to improve and cultivate art, and also encourage it amongst beginners. I observed in walking through a number of specimens of photography, and wondered whether the results of kodak were amongst them, as my experience is that whatever expression one may have on his face it is promptly shot off as they call it by this discriminating machine. (Laughter.) In the various positions the Governor finds himself he has to make remarks upon various subjects, and those remarks may not always be much to the point; but I am happy at all times if I can in any way make myself useful to the community. I have great pleasure in declaring the Exhibition open.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The cotton duties question has been greatly to the front this week, in connection with the Indian Budget Statement, and with results that will be received on your side with satisfaction. After Lord George Hamilton had fully and rapidly explained the financial position in India, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Kenyon urged that what the Lancashire manufacturers wanted was to be put on the same footing as their Indian competitors. Mr. W. J. Galloway also appealed to Lord G. Hamilton to give Lancashire that fairplay which they required, and which was all they asked for. Then came a trimming speech from Mr. A. J. Balfour, who said the late Secretary for India (Sir H. Fowler) found it necessary to impose a Customs duty in India. He laid it down in unmistakable language that if the Customs duty should prove to be of a protective character, then the general system of taxation must be so modified by putting on a countervailing excise duty that that protective character must be wholly eliminated. That gave that fair play to Lancashire which Lancashire asked for, and he thought that both the country at large and Lancashire in particular, might trust the present Secretary for India to carry out the policy which was not his only, but which had been declared and accepted by both parties alike in that House and in this country. He confidently expected that in that policy they would have the cordial co-operation of the Indian Government. The cotton duties are to be left as they are "until something in the direction of currency reform can be accomplished." When that day is to come Mr. Balfour did not state; but we know from his reply to Sir John Leng last week that it is not even in distant prospect at present. Meanwhile "it appeared to him that there was no great difference between the two parties on the subject." Is that what Lancashire Tory candidates said at election time? The speech illustrated once more the adroitness of the leader of the House. With consummate skill he warned members against using the overwhelming power possessed by the House of Commons in favour of the special and exclusive interests of their constituents; but his attitude changed when he recited the conditions under which Sir H. Fowler had imposed these duties. He reminded the Committee that the late Secretary of State for India had promised that if the Customs duties were found to have a protective effect the general system of taxation must be so modified by the imposition of excise duties as to deprive them of such protective character. To this obvious proposition Sir H. Fowler gave assent. Whereupon Mr. Balfour, turning to the small group of Lancashire members seated on the benches behind him, appealed to them to trust Lord G. Hamilton to carry out the policy of his predecessor, a policy accepted by both parties in the House and in the country. The *Daily News* has taken advantage of the opportunity to twit a political opponent, and with the keen relish describes the speech of the leader of the House as characteristic and amusing. "Mr. Balfour" it says "dealt with the cotton duties, which one of his Tory colleagues in the representation of Manchester had denounced in unmeasured terms. The idea that anybody tried to turn out any Government on it last February is all a mistake. The interests of Lancashire are very important. So are the interests of India. India is part of the Empire upon which the sun never sets. So is Lancashire. Lord George Hamilton never denied that there might be cotton duties, if they were not protective. Sir Henry Fowler never said that there ought to be cotton duties, if they were protective. Mr. Balfour himself is a Lancashire member. But he is also a British Minister. If these balanced platitudes give satisfaction in Lancashire, Lancashire must be easily satisfied. But even men whose patriotism lies in their pockets are entitled to fair play. By sending Lord George Hamilton to the India Office, or allowing him to go there, Lord Salisbury captured the Lancashire vote. The reward of Lancashire is confined to having put these two noblemen in office." The *Daily Chronicle* with still greater bluntness remarks: "We must again condole with the Lancashire people on the way in which they have been left in the lurch respecting the cotton duties. They were promised everything by the Tories before and during the General Election. They have their thumbs to suck now." A Government organ in referring to the discussion appositely observes that Lancashire men would earn more respect for their case against the cotton duties if they would abstain from dragging in cant commonplaces about the "poor Indian consumer." If the poor consumer pays the duty, what becomes of the other Lancashire assertion that it is the British manufacturer who pays? As a matter of fact, the only Indian consumers in any way affected are well-do-do natives and Anglo-Indians, who alone can afford to buy the fine goods that Lancashire exports. The poor native has to be content with coarse, strong cloth of Indian manufacture.

One of the new Lancashire members, Colonel Mellor, has written to the papers, pointing out that the discussion was anything but satisfactory to the representatives of the textile industry. The whole debate had a certain air of unreality about it, arising from the fact that the forms of the House precluded the taking of a division upon the question. It was further spoilt from the neglect of some of the Lancashire men who spoke to keep to their promises of brevity. It seems that it had been arranged that after the member for Burnley's speech, who had given notice of a motion on the subject, as a considerable number of Lancashire members desired to express their views, they should follow as nearly as possible in a certain order, and that their speeches should be confined to the space of fifteen minutes or thereabouts. It had been arranged that Colonel Mellor should follow Mr. Stanhope, but at the last moment the member for Stockport asked him to allow him, as an old member of the House, to take my place. To this Colonel Mellor willingly consented to this, knowing that the interests of Lancashire could not be in better hands, intending to take my chance of speaking later in the evening. The speeches of Mr. Stanhope and Mr. George Whiteley were both able and to the point. After a short speech from the member for the Prestwich division, the member for Dumbarton got up and, in an able but inordinately lengthy speech of some fifty minutes' duration, completely exhausted the patience of the House. He was immediately followed by the Secretary for India, Lord George Hamilton, and Colonel Mellor and his friends lost their opportunity. The honourable member now writes to the Manchester papers to say that the Parliamentary Committee do not intend to allow the matter to rest where it now is. They propose to take an early opportunity when Parliament assembles next session to test this question and to go to a division on the subject. "There appears to be not much hope," says Col. Mellor, of the total abolition of these duties for the present owing to the financial difficulties of India, but at least we can insist, and intend to do so, that until we can carry the total abolition of the import duties the excise duties on the Indian productions shall be so arranged that, in the words of Sir Henry Fowler, "every vestige of protection shall, as far as possible, be taken from the competing productions of the Indian mills." Colonel Mellor thinks it cannot be sufficiently regretted that Sir Henry Fowler should have allowed himself to be persuaded by the despatch of Sir James Westland, dated the 14th July, 1894, and forwarded by the Indian Government on the 7th August in the same year, that the excise duties which he then insisted upon would sufficiently counterbalance the import duties which were placed upon Lancashire productions at the same date. He is of opinion that no one can have read the despatch of Sir James Westland without being struck "by the phenomenal and hopeless ignorance which he displays of every question affecting the manufacture of cotton goods and the way in which the duties will operate. Mr. W. H. Holland who sat in the late Parliament in the Liberal interest for North Salford, writes to the Manchester papers in reference to the debate very much in the "I told you so" strain. He declares that never before has a great political party climbed down with more alacrity on any question than the Unionists in regard to the import duties. He points out that in the late Parliament the Lancashire Liberal members left no stone unturned to avoid the reimposition of the Indian cotton duties altogether? When the state of the Indian Exchequer made them absolutely inevitable, they accepted the situation with the profoundest regret, but resolved to see that the English and the Indian spinner were placed on the same footing, and that no protection was afforded to the latter at the expense of the former. "And for taking this line" writes Mr. Holland, "some of us Liberal members were denounced on placard and platform at the last General Election, with the result that most of us lost our seats. But we knew that we had honestly done our best in the interests both of our Empire on the one hand and of our trade on the other; and we were convinced that under the same circumstances a Tory Government would have been compelled to take the same course. For myself, I did not expect so speedy a vindication of our position as Mr. Balfour's speech affords." After quoting the speech in question, Mr. Holland draws the moral that on these Indian cotton duties there is not a pin to choose between the two political parties. "They both dislike them, and, I take it, they are both pledged to sweep them away at the first opportunity. It follows, therefore, that the Tories have not a shred of title to the political capital which they made in Lancashire out of this question at the last election."

Lord George Hamilton's budget speech showed that the position is fairly encouraging. The year 1894-5 closed with a surplus of Rx. 1,230,000, and that had it not been for the expense in connexion with Chitral a surplus for the current year was expected to have been shown of Rx. 46,000. Lord George Hamilton, however, looks forward with confidence to the future, and hopes that, after all, an equilibrium will be established, seeing that there are signs of less loss on the exchange, and of increased revenue. As you know only too well a large proportion of the financial difficulties of India are connected with the home charges. The Indian Government has to pay every year in London in gold home charges amounting on the average to about 17 millions sterling. The home charges include interest, salaries, pensions, contributions to the cost of the army and navy, purchase-money for stores, &c. In payment of these charges the loss on exchange is largely incurred, and it therefore follows that if a material reduction could be effected in this direction, the position of the Indian Government would be immensely improved. It is gratifying that reference was made in the speech of the Secretary of State for India to the necessity of railway extension, and not only so, but that he is of opinion that the Government would go back to some limited form of guarantee associating the companies with an interest in the development of the railroads they were managing. The development of the railway system which is so much needed would naturally be greatly assisted by the encouragement of private enterprise. As was stated last night, the original system was undoubtedly an extravagant one, but there appears to be no reasonable ground for objection to some such arrangement in a modified form. Not only would increased railway facilities meet the necessities of the famine districts, but it would be beneficial to the country generally, and a more rapid development of the railway system is therefore greatly to be desired.

In a review of the Liverpool Cotton Trade for the past twelve months it is pointed out that the special feature of the year is that the market has had to deal with the largest crop ever grown, with the result that the lowest price on record has been reached. So great indeed at one time was the vast superabundance that the market lay from November to the end of February prostrate under the weight of supply. During the long decline a great deal of money was lost. Speculators thought apparently that at the lowest prices of 1892 prices were safe. They kept buying and throwing over their cotton at ¼d. less several times during the long decline until a considerable amount of demoralisation existed and old landmarks as to price were completely swept away. There seemed to be no end to the decline, and it required considerable courage at that time to buy cotton at all. Presently, however, reports came to hand that these prices disgusted the planters, and that a considerable reduction in acreage would occur; also that the planter was not in a position to buy fertilisers, or at least, not to buy sufficient fertilisers for the new crop. Attempts were reported to have been made by various newspapers and minor authorities to emphasise the importance to the planter of seriously restricting acreage for the new season. Nor did it seem at all unlikely that at such prices he might follow the advice so given. "Bears" did not like these reports, however little they were inclined to believe them. Shorts of cloth and yarn did not like them either, and gradually this dislike resulted in a disposition to reduce their short interest. At the same time "bulls" thought there might be some truth in the reports, and that it might be worth while to hold what they had or even to buy a little more to average. Under such circumstances the decline was at last arrested at the end of February, and the market began slowly to recover, with many doubts and some trepidation. It soon, however, became manifest that the shortage was enormous, and when the market had risen 1/8d. a pound the buying continuously increased. A more cheerful feeling imperceptibly made itself felt, and as the gloomy feelings engendered by the decline passed off it occurred to both spinners and merchants that there was really no reason to be frightened at cotton at 3 1/8d.-3¼d. More buying followed, and still more buying. Speculators began to look at the market. Buyers became hopeless of any important reaction. The courage of the market increased with each advance, until it became as optimistic as it had been gloomy and depressed. The advance continued. Crop news was mixed and in great contrast to the brilliant reports of the year before. It began to be said that possibly 1892 was going to be repeated, and the buying was stronger than ever. There has been an almost unbroken advance, so that the decline from end of August last year has been more than recovered. The history of the market is broadly the account of a penny decline from September 1, 1894, to end of February, 1895, and of a subsequent recovery of a 1¼d. from that date to this.

American stocks and shares have recently been creeping back to public favour here, and the market in these securities have been of a buoyant character for some time past. This has been largely due to the improved commercial position in the States, the reports on which have been unanimous in pointing out increased activity in industrial centres and a better demand all round for commodities. As to the financial situation—well, there was the Bond Syndicate apparently prepared to keep the gold reserve in the Treasury up to a certain level and make things generally as comfortable as possible. And meantime British manufacturers have been looking forward to a continuance of the extensive orders from America which they have been enjoying since the Wilson tariff took effect, and have been serenely making their arrangements under the impression that the adverse duties *might* at some time be still further reduced, but that at any rate a return to M'Kinleyism was almost an impossibility. Unfortunately, this feeling of security has no substantial basis, and it is just as well to face the fact that it will not be very long before traders are plunged into that dreary period of uncertainty while new tariffs are being discussed and squabbled over, which is nearly as bad for commercial relations as the most prohibitive duties that are likely ever to be proposed. That this is the case may be gathered from the telegram of the *Times* correspondent who says it is announced that Mr. M'Kinley will shortly reply to the recent letter of Mr. Wilson, the author of the present tariff. This letter is expected to give the signal for an organised effort on Mr. M'Kinley's behalf as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. That means, of course, an attempt to commit the Republican party to the tariff issue as the chief issue of next year's contest. With Mr. M'Kinley as a candidate, it would mean not only a tariff, but an extreme protectionist tariff. This is going beyond the proposals of moderate Protectionists, who wish not to re-enact the former M'Kinley tariff, but to frame a new measure accurately adjusted to the changed conditions of manufacturing industry.

THE *Madras Mail* states that Mr. Frank Theodore Bagshawe, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has been appointed Commissioner of Police for Madras. Mr. Bagshawe was formerly a midshipman in the Royal Navy, which he left in 1869 to join the Madras Survey. In 1876 he left the Survey and joined the Police, wherein he has served continuously for the last seventeen years with credit. The present appointment is said to be due to the very strong recommendation of the Inspector-General, Mr. Hammick. Mr. Bagshawe's appointment is expected to give great sat

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT DHULIA.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

We give below a summary of the further evidence recorded by Mr. Du Boulay, First Class Magistrate of Dhulia, in the trial of the five Mahomedans who stand charged with riotous behaviour during the recent disturbances at Dhulia :—

Being examined by Mr. M. R. Jardine, counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Digamber Dalaya, Mamlatdar of Dhulia, said that he had occasion to go to the Mulla mosque on the 1st inst. twice; first at 3-30 p.m. He saw a number of Mahomedans inside and outside the mosque. They were whispering with each other in such a way that witness suspected the occasion was somewhat serious. He left the place about 4 p.m., and returned there with Mr. Cumine, the Collector. He reached the mosque a second time at 4-30. There was a Hindu procession approaching at the time. When nearing the mosque he noticed that there were no Mahomedans outside. They were all inside the compound. The Hindu procession came at 4-45 or 5 o'clock. It might be about a hundred yards from the mosque, when it could be seen from the place where witness was. The police was there, and they were waiting for the procession. The witness heard music when the procession arrived, but no forbidden instruments were played. The Mahomedans tried to rush out by the easterly door-way with sticks in their hands. When the procession arrived witness was near the door-way, and Mr. Cumine just in front of it. The first accused and another man rushed out with sticks in their hands. The accused aimed a blow at witness, but did not hit him. Witness also saw the second accused rush out, but could not say who arrested him. They were all crying out "din, din." Those persons were behind the ringleaders—accused Nos. 1 and 4. The Mahomedans had sticks in their hands and stones were thrown from the compound just as they rushed out. The Collector was inside at the time trying to arrest the stone-throwing. The fifth accused was inside the compound; the first and second accused told the Collector that they would rather be killed than see the procession pass by the mosque playing music. When firing began the witness was inside the compound. The stones were collected by witness' order, and the stones before the court were identified as those thrown from the compound. Sticks were also collected by his order. The sticks were not found outside but inside the compound. Witness had made a statement before the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanjana witness stated that his father was a "gowli." He came to Dhulia four years ago. He knew Tekchand Marwari's house. Witness sat there in the front room until 4 o'clock.

He smoked there, and the conversation was of a general nature. Two or three years ago a riot by Mahomedans was feared, but it did not break out. A riot did occur about two months ago and the third occasion was the present one—1st instant. Witness remained with the Collector nearly the whole time. Sitaram Damodar was there when the Collector and witness went towards the mosque. Witness could not say if he had any conversation with the Collector. He did not think there would be a row immediately. Witness was only a yard distant from the Collector when the latter spoke to the Mahomedans. When they were talking Mahomedans were making a rush from behind, and Makhan, who was speaking rather roughly with the Collector, told the men to keep back. When the Collector demanded the sticks from the first and fourth accused the latter began pulling the same, and said "you have no right to touch the sticks." The stone-throwing continued for five minutes, and it was going on when the firing commenced. It was half-an-hour after the firing ceased that second accused told witness about the wound. Witness did not remember when the procession passed. Some Hindus and Mahomedans assisted in removing the dead bodies. He did not know if any official threatened to call Mhars to remove them if the Mahomedans did not. First accused whirled his stick round, aiming it at witness' head, saying "Mamlatdar, you are the author of all this." But somebody caught the stick or some such thing happened, and the blow was warded off. He was immediately arrested and could do nothing further. This accused said nothing about injury to his head when other accused wanted to be treated at the time they were taken to the lock-up. Fourth accused was in the mosque at the time the injured were removed to the hospital, but witness did not remember his assisting in the work. Witness did not remember any person coming to the magistrate to remonstrate with him after firing commenced, or that he was shot down there in the door-way. He did not give orders for firing, nor did he hear any one else do it. Witness had accompanied a procession past this mosque two months ago. He did not know any person objected to it then, and the procession went along quietly. The Collector was there at the time. The work of removing the dead and sending the wounded to hospital was over by sun-set. Witness saw the Collector inside the compound between the time that firing was stopped, and the wounded were taken to hospital. He was moving about giving orders.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said the Collector shut the eastern door of the mosque and fastened it from outside, because the Mahomedans had collected there on the occasion of a similar procession months ago. When once fastened from outside the door could not be opened from within. This time the planks of the door-way were removed.

Mr. Sittaram Damodar, Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Dhulia, examined by Mr. Jardine, said that on the 1st instant the chief constable sent a constable to him asking him to go down to Mulla mosque. The Hindu procession was expected to pass the mosque at 4-30, and witness went there a little before that time. He noticed that the door in the eastern wall of the mosque compound had no planks. From the broken wall witness saw an excited mob of Mahomedans in the compound. They shouted "din, din," three times, and then began throwing stones. The Collector was in the compound when the stones were being thrown. The Mussalmans had sticks in their hands. Two of them rushed out of the door-way. Some one came to strike the witness, but a policeman immediately arrested him. Witness saw no stone being thrown on the "palkhi" by Hindus. About half-an-hour after firing was stopped "punchnama" was held on the dead bodies.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanjana, witness said that the Collector was not near the mosque when he went there, and he could not say whence the Collector came. He believed the firing commenced after the procession passed. The witness had been an official in Dhulia for the last four or five years in various capacities. He had seen the Gunpowder fed in the "palkhi." It belonged to a school-master, called Cambetty. Witness had been a Deputy Collector ten years.

In re-examination witness said that he saw many stones flying, but only one stone flew past him. Mahomed Sultan, Police Inspector, Dhulia, said that the armed and unarmed police near the mosque on the 1st instant were under his charge. He suspected there would be a disturbance, as a Hindu procession was to pass the mosque that day. He had gone near the mosque at 4 o'clock. The Collector went there a little after he did. Witness noticed about a hundred Mahomedans in the compound and many others in the "Moosafarkhana." When he first went in there were more men than at the time of the row. The police were posted near the east door in a semi-circle and in a line along the north wall. There were few others on the south side of "Moosafarkhana." He believed there were also a few on the west side of the mosque. The planks had been removed and some men were standing near the eastern doorway. Witness had seen the doors and panels there a day or two before this. He had seen first, fourth, and fifth accused near the door. They had sticks in their hands. When the procession was at the corner, first, fourth, and fifth accused cried out "din, din," and "maro, maro," and others raised the same cries from inside, and stones began to fly out from the compound. Makhan raised his stick to hit the Collector, but the blow was missed. When the Collector was talking with Makhan, who afterwards rushed out, witness and the chief constable were standing on each side of the Collector. Second and third accused rushed out, and giving a thrust on witness' shoulder, rushed out at the chief constable flourishing the stick. They were handed over to the unarmed police. Some stones struck two of the Bhil Corps men. A stone also hit him. Witness was also given shocks on the posterior and back. Witness did not see any stones being thrown by the Hindus.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanjana, witness said that he did not know if the new order about music reversed the old order. Since the issue of the new order about music the armed police is posted near the four masjids. The Bhil Corps is under the Superintendent's order, and so far as Dhulia was concerned, witness was the immediate subordinate of the Superintendent. Accused went inside the door-way when firing began. Everything was quiet before the Collector came. Witness did not see a woman in the crowd He was surprised to learn that the second accused was arrested when he was coming from the bazaar with his mother. The stones began to fly when the "palki" came to Dawlatram Marwarse's house. Witness did not hear the usual call for prayer. He did not hear the Collector about fire, after he called out police, police.

Re-examined, the witness said being in charge of Dhulia Taluka he moved about a large part of the year, outside of Dhulia city.

The other evidence was of a corroborative nature.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 24.

10 p.m.	78·3

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·7

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL MATCH.

THE ROYAL SCOTS VS. THE WELSH.

So intense was the interest evinced in the final match, which came off yesterday afternoon, that a very large crowd had assembled on the Cooperage by half-past four o'clock, the time fixed for the commencement of the game being 4-45. The players turned out punctually, and entered the arena just as the University clock chimed 4-45. The crowd was entertained to a very fast game. The present retainers of the Cup were distinguished by their superior style. The clever passing of the leather soon brought the ball into the Welsh region, which was at the Band-stand end, the Scots kicking from the Cooperage goal. The ball being worked up by the Scots a goal was easily secured within seven minutes of the commencement. The Welsh changed their attitude and assumed the aggressive. But that was only for a short time. They made two attempts to steer a goal, but missed twice, the Scots goal-keeper having the advantage to kick. The Welsh gave a more stubborn resistance, and their forwards were able to stand the opposition of the backs. But their combination was soon spoilt by the intervention of the centre half-back, who kicked the leather clean out of the Scots' region, "hands" being allowed. The Welsh obtained a little advantage, and brought the ball in the very teeth of the Scots' goal. The attack was determinedly repulsed, and the play became even, and remained so for nearly a quarter of an hour. The Scots again attacked, and succeeded in taking the leather quite in front of the Welsh poles, but immediately after they missed a goal by a few inches. The Welsh were allowed an appeal for "hands," but the free kick did not mend matters. The kick from the goal-keeper was so quickly returned that the ball was very soon lodged in the enemies' region. This gave another chance to the Scots, which was missed. The Welsh were given one more free kick, the referee having accepted their appeal for "hands," and they took advantage of this They worked up the leather and brought it in close proximity to the Scots goal. They were once more repulsed just as the whistle was piped for half-time, the Scots claiming one goal very neatly steered off Sharman's kick. In the second-half the same side opened most favourably, and managed to get a corner within two minutes of the resumption of hostilities. This oportunity they made the best of and scored a second goal. They were now at a considerable advantage as they had not to face the breeze, and had two goals to their credit. The Welsh did not give in feebly. They were doing their level best, but had too strong rivals to fight against. They tried to make the game as well contested as they could, and though they failed to score any thing they kept up very pluckily. Seed saved two goals very creditably, but the continuous pressure brought to bear on him at last prevailed, and two more goals were sailed by the Scots before time was called. The winners played a very good game, their passing was very smart, and their kicks in some cases very admirable. They well-deserved the victory and the spectators rightly cheered them for carrying away the Rovers' Cup a second time.

Mr. J. G. Boyd, President of the Rovers' Football Club, presented every individual member of the Scots' team with a gold medal, while the Welsh were decorated with silver medals, for coming out second best in the Tournament, which has proved to be one of the best ever played in Bombay.

Following were the teams :—

THE WELSH REGT.	VS.	ROYAL SCOTS.
Private Seed	goal	Lieut R W Duncan
" Picken	backs	Private Goring
" Pritchard		" Brown
" Ormonde	half-backs	" Taite
" Stone		" Reynolds
" Harris		" McEwen
" Shipstone	forwards	Lce-Corpl Sharman
Lance-Corpl Fitzgerald		Private Pepper
Private Edwards		" Jenkinson
" Dalbier		" Ryan
" Coates		" Dignam

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided; and the other members present were :—Captain W. P. Walshe, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Fitzgibbon, Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., A. M. Dharamsi, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Ebrahim Rahimtula, and K. M. Shroff.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE GRANTS.

The Committee considered memorandum No. 11,202 dated 30th ult., from the acting Commissioner, forwarding with reference to Corporation resolutions, No. 799 of 18th April, and No. 2,706 of 13th June, 1895, detailed lists of unexpended balance of grants from current revenue and loan funds for 1893-94 and previous years, amounting to Rs. 97,970-15-8 and Rs. 17,02,068-7-0 respectively; and requesting sanction to the payment of these sums from surplus cash balance and loan fund instead of the grants of Rs. 96,480 and Rs. 18,62,504-8-7 provisionally sanctioned.

It was resolved to forward to the Corporation the detailed lists of unexpended balance of grants, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 97,970 and Rs. 17,02,068, respectively, from surplus cash balance and loan funds, instead of to the grants of Rs. 96,480 and Rs. 18,62,504 previously sanctioned, the reason for such alterations in the provisionally sanctioned items being set forth in the Chief Accountant's Memorandum No. 2280 of 27th August last, and the accounts appended thereto.

BELLASIS ROAD BRIDGE.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 13th inst., from the acting Commissioner, reporting with reference to their resolution No. 1340 of 1st May last, on the subject of widening the Bellasis Road Bridge. The Executive Engineer in his report to the Commissioner submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 63,079 as the probable cost of carrying out the proposed widening of the bridge. The records did not show that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company were under any legal obligation to contribute towards the cost of improving or widening the overbridge. The Agent of the Company stated that he did not feel prepared to contribute anything towards the cost of widening the overbridge and its approaches, as the Company, he thought, had done more than what was due from them in the matter of bridging in that part of Bombay. The Managing Director of the Bombay Tramway Company also informed the Commissioner that at present the Company had no intention whatever of asking for an extension along Bellasis Road, and that they could not, therefore, contribute anything towards the cost of widening and improving the bridge. It was evident, therefore, that if the work was to be done, the whole cost thereof would have to be defrayed by the Municipality. The Commissioner, in his memorandum on the report, did not recommend the widening of the bridge at present, as owing to the opening of the new overbridge at Falkand Road, the congestion of traffic had been greatly relieved. The Committee resolved to record the memorandum.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Committee next discussed and adopted, with a few verbal observations, the review by the Committee of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1894-95.

The Committee then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th September 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·866
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	83·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of wind	N.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	310
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	11·49
" year	63 49
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th Sept.	0·03

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 3s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CALCUTTA won the Senior Rugby Challenge Cup on Saturday, defeating the Welsh Regiment by two goals and one try, equal to twelve points, to one try, or three points. The winners played a brilliant game, and had decidedly the best of it throughout. The Welsh was a strong team, having won the Bombay Cup two years in succession.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the scale of pensions laid down in Article 712 of the Civil Service Regulations being extended to officers of the Geological Department appointed from England. All officers now in the service are required to state whether they accept the new scale, or prefer to remain under the existing rules of service.

WE hear that a large caravan from Central Asia to Quetta has been stopped by the Amir's orders at Kandahar, some of the merchants composing it having infringed one of the Afghan regulations with regard to imported merchandise.

A GOVERNMENT paper shows that the total number of railway accidents in India during 1894 was 4,536 against 4,293, the average of the three previous years. The number of people killed, including both railway servants and passengers was only 25, whereas the average for the three previous years was 60; and of injured 140 compared with a triennial average of 164. These figures, it will be at once seen, show a marked improvement which it is to be hoped will be kept up. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and the number in proportion to train mileage was highest on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, which averaged one accident in 8,301 train miles. On the other hand the proportion on the G. I. P. Railway was only one in 100,814 miles. The East India Railway had one accident in 59,647 miles.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended the 14th of September was 224, against 252 and 225 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 27. There were eight deaths from cholera, against five and four in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by one. There was no death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 95 and 22, respectively, against 124 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·0 per mille per annum, against 25·9, the mean of the last five years.

IN connection with the Chitral Relief expedition, the cost of which has been so much greater than was anticipated, the Government of India has informed all Local Governments that in future, on issue of orders sanctioning an expedition or other measures involving large special expenditure, Governments and Departments concerned, Civil and Military, should forthwith submit to the Government of India detailed forecast estimates of expenditure debitable to Military for the period the operations are expected to last, distinguishing between monthly recurring and initial and terminal charges.

THIS season at Murree is pronounced on all sides to be the dullest on record. The absence of the men at Chitral, and the heart-broken state of their better halves in consequence, have been two very effectual wet blankets. But now, writes a resident, *nons avons change tout cela*, gaiety and dissipation walk abroad at noon day, and everyone is determined to make up for the monotony of the last six months, by a series of wild outbreaks now. Dance, horse show, dog show, gymkpana, black minstrels and white minstrels, all these giddy events are promised for the next fortnight, besides infinite tennis and tea.

UNIVERSAL mourning for H. H. the late Sultan of Johore culminated on Saturday the 7th instant, says the *Singapore Free Press*, in a funeral unequalled for solemnity of oriental ceremonial and the representative character of the assemblage that assisted. The funeral ceremony was a simple but faultless expression of the deep felt sympathy of his people, and one that seemed to befit, so far as trapping and suits may do, the obsequies of the greatest in the land. Above and beyond all there were not wanting indications of public sincerity amongst those who either took part in the ceremony or who looked on. In the streets, where people were gathered early in the morning, during the procession later on, and finally at the cemetry, a dignified and sorrowing decorum everywhere prevailed. At the Istana, Fort Johore and on all the Government buildings the flags were hoisted half-mast high. Everywhere was seen the white badge of mourning round the Malay cap and the white arm band was generally affected. The officials not possessing uniform wore black clothes and all swords had their hilts covered with white cloth.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, in a letter to the *Morning Post* on the dimensions of warships, refers to certain facts mentioned by a *Times* special correspondent during the naval manœuvres as giving support to his argument in favour of decreasing the size of battleships. The facts mentioned were that the Colossus and Edinburgh in a very ordinary swell rolled the muzzles of their guns under water, and were prevented from casting them loose by this circumstance and the uneasy motion of the vessels. But as touching the Admiral's argument, it should be mentioned that these were the two smallest battleships present out of a dozen or more. Of all the classes represented, from the Royal Sovereign to the Dreadnought, the only two to roll in this fashion were the Edinburgh and Colossus, the vessels of least displacement. Moreover, these vessels are of about the size which the advocates of moderate dimensions take as that on which they pin their faith. For our part we do not think that size had anything to do with the matter, but it is curiously characteristic of those who argue against big ships that the facts they quote will not, as a rule, bear them out when fully examined.

The Committee appointed by the Foreign Office to supervise the construction of the Uganda Railway comprises Sir Percy Anderson and Sir Montague Ommaney. Messrs. Ryder, of the Treasury, and O'Callaghan, late Director General of Indian Railway.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Constantinople the Sultan and his advisers are engaged in daily and nightly consultations with a view to discover the means of evading the latest demands of the Powers for the efficient control of Armenian reforms. One Turkish Minister is credited with the remark "I sit all day at the Porte and am sat upon all night at Paris." The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent asserts that the Sultan has damaged his own cause considerably by complaining to France and Russia of Lord Salisbury's attitude. The German Emperor is now helping to bring pressure on the unfortunate ruler of Turkey. Later reports from Constantinople are to the effect that the demand made by the British, French and Russian Governments for representation on the permanent Committee of Control for the execution of reforms in Armenia causes the Sultan much concern, that rather than submit to this condition His Majesty is disposed to accept the original reform scheme of the Powers. The Vienna journals express the opinion that Turkey in her policy of postponement and delay cannot reckon on the support of any of the signatory Powers. According to the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg no importance is attributed there to the rumours of the intended occupation of Armenia by Russia. It is quite true that troops are at present in considerable numbers in and about Sarakamysh, probably in greater numbers than in former years, but they have come there for the annual manœuvres, which will be carried out on a larger scale than heretofore. The Porte has issued a circular calling attention to the reported formation of fresh Macedonian bands and appealing to the Powers to support the steps taken by the Ottoman Government at Sofia to put a stop to this state of things. Germany, it is said, has already made representations to the Bulgarian Government on the subject.

THE *Turkistan Gazette*, referring to Mr. Macartney's arrest by a Russian detachment near Beik Pass on the Pamirs, says he had no permit to cross the pass, and not being a member of the Delimitation Commission was not allowed to proceed.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday, next at 12 noon, includes a large number of questions of which the following are the most important :—

By the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik :—

Does Government in the Legislative Department contemplate taking early action to prevent the increasing trade in fraudulent adulteration of "ghi" on the lines of the suggestions made by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in February last on the two draft Bills referred to that body for opinion?

With reference to the answer given by the Honourable Mr. Birdwood to my question No. 4 put at the Council Meeting of the 7th August last in the matter of the disturbed condition of a portion of the Belgaum District, has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that the Berad and Kummi dacoits are still giving trouble in those parts, and that the Police have still failed to give protection to the rural population? Will Government be pleased to say what special measures they have taken or contemplate taking in view of suppressing these dacoities?

After the judicial investigation now going on at Dhulia has been completed, does Government contemplate appointing a Commission of Enquiry into the recent events with a view to the adoption of such remedial measures as may seem necessary to prevent a recurrence of such troubles in the future?

As Government expect the entire work of the Revenue Survey to be over in 1897, will they be pleased to mention—

(a) the talukhas and groups of villages in the districts of the Presidency in which field and settlement operations remain to be carried out, and

(b) the talukas and groups of villages in which such operations have been nearly completed?

The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad :

Has the Surgeon-General submitted any proposals to Government in connection with the numerous memorials that have been submitted to him by the Hospital Assistants of this Presidency setting forth their grievances and praying for their redress, and if so, what action do Government contemplate taking in the matter? If the Surgeon-General has not moved Government about the matter, will Government be pleased to call for and consider the said memorials?

Are Government aware that the Government of Madras have established a college for the training of teachers of secondary schools? Do Government intend taking a similar step in this Presidency in order to give effect to the view of the Government of India that "the Governor General in Council considers it impossible to secure good instructors without such a process of selection and preparation as normal school training gives, and is unable to regard the adoption of examination in the art of teaching as an adequate substitute for good normal schools."

Will Government be pleased to issue orders to prevent the Treasure Trove Act being worked in the future in a manner calculated to wound the religious feelings of any community?

By the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare :—

Have the Bombay Government made any recommendations to the Government of India in connection with the authority proposed to be given by Section 30 of Bill No. II of 1895 of Government of India upon Sessions Judges of requiring juries to return special verdicts as to particular questions of fact? Have the Bombay Government received any complaints from their judicial subordinates expressing their dissatisfaction at the absence of such power under the law as exists at present?

By the Honourable Mr. Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta :—

Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of framing general rules applicable to the whole Presidency for regulating the playing of music in procession when passing places of public worship and of appointing a mixed representative Commission for the purpose of preparing them?

By the Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak :—

Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Report of the Industrial Survey of the Kolhapur State recently published; and will Government be pleased to make arrangements, according to its convenience, for making a similar survey of districts under its charge?

The other business includes the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1895, a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, and third reading of same.

THE PROBLEM OF HEALTHY TANK FILLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to me that your article, in last Saturday's paper on the subject of the filling in of the Babula Tauk, stands in some need of correction. you infer that the portion of the tank, which has already been reclaimed on the side next the Jamsetji Hospital, has cost to fill in Rs. 13 per sq. yard, and that at the same rate it will cost three to three and-a-half lakhs of rupees to complete the filling. As I read the figures you have supplied, it appears that the cost of the filling to the extent of 3,000 sq. yds. for fire-brigade purposes "as also for the water-works inspectors' quarters," amount to Rs. 40,000, which of course works out to Rs. 13 per sq. yds. But I know as a fact that the reclamation of the tankjhas cost nothing, as it has been filled entirely with road scrapings. It follows, therefore, that the whole amount mentioned by you has been spent, or rather is to be spent, upon the buildings in question, and that as the present filling has cost nothing, or rather less than nothing, that the remainder of the tank can also be filled at a cost of less than nothing, and that it will not as stated by you cost three and-a-half lakhs of rupees to complete it.

It seems at first sight an impossibility to do such work for less than nothing, but you must take my statement in all seriousness. Thus, Babula Tank is in the centre of the town, the cartage of the road scrapings to that part, costs, say, six annas per cart-load.

The usual place for depositing these scrapings, is on the Flats north of the town, the cartage to which costs, say, twelve annas per cart-load, the saving therefore to the Municipal revenues, in depositing the road scrapings in the Babula Tank, will be something very considerable, and I am quite justified in stating, that such filling will cost considerably less than nothing. It of course must be carried on slowly, as material becomes available day by day; so that, in this particular instance, "haste slowly" is an appropriate motto. But this tank has been costing the Municipality money, or rather there has been a talk of spending money in filling it up, ever since I came to Bombay thirty years ago. I well remember Mr. A. T. Crawford our first Municipal Commissioner, employing Mr. Glover, the great contractor, to pump it out, with several steam-engines and centrifugal pumps, pumps and engines used to foully Mr. Glover failed appreciably to lower its level and as he fortunately for himself, had entered into no contract for the work, nothing more was done.

Nothing has been done from that day to this, except the small amount of filling deposited three years ago. If the tank was in a foul condition thirty years ago, what must its condition be now, since the sullage of an increasing population has been poured into it?

I remember, when the reclamation was commenced, some objection being taken to it, and it abruptly stopped. I inspected the filling at the time, and came to the conclusion that it was quite healthy and inodorous. Our Heath Officer is of the same opinion, or he would have protested against the quarters for the fire brigade and water-works establishments, being built on it. It has only of recent years been discovered how to utilize road scrapings in healthy reclamations. For instance, the Municipality, two years ago, succeeded in creating a foul nuisance, dangerous to health, by depositing road scrapings on the Colaba foreshore, just north of the Parsee Sanatarium. The cause of the nuisance was that though the stuff was deposited well above high-water level it was washed down into the sea: shore by each tide, and that horse manure and other organic matters contained in it, rotted daily in the water and hot sun. This is the cause of unhealthiness of swamps in all parts of the world. If you can get a permanent depth of two to three feet of water over the filling no matter how foul the contents may be, the bacilli and bacteria will thus have free and full scope for their energy. The foul stuff is thus rapidly eaten up and rendered innocuous, but if there should be only six inches of water or less the bacteria are daily killed by the hot sun unduly heating the water or rather this shallow depth does not allow them sufficient scope for their beneficient labours, and the emanations from the swamp thus poison the air, and make the neighbourhood extremely unhealthy. Again if it is proposed to fill up such a swamp, for the purpose of improving the locality, the one precaution necessary is that the permanent surface of the filling shall be four feet or more above the permanent level of the tank, swamp, or subsoil water. The higher it is the better. The reason for such precaution is this. The filling brings in a new set of conditions, in which the healthy growth of vegetable life has to take the place of the former bacterial growth in the water. There can be no healthy, vigorous vegetable life unless, there is sufficient depth of dry aerated soil, in which the roots can have free play to absorb and draw up the organic matter contained therein. The decomposition of the organic matter below water level is greatly retarded by the upper filling, and any gaseous emanations that may escape are purified by passing through the upper soil as through a filter. So long therefore, as the simple principles above indicated are adhered to, I think our Municipality are exercising a wise economy, by utilizing their road scrapings in filling up such objectionable and useless tanks as the Babula Tank, and by turning them into public gardens, or making use of the same, a few years after the filling has been completed, for any necessary building site.—Yours, &c.,

DAVID GOSTLING

JOTTINGS FROM KHANDALLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The monsoon is now practically over, and many people have begun coming up to Khandalla to spend the October season, during which time the muggy lower districts are avoided by all those who can afford to do so.

I hear that almost all the best bungalows on this hill-station have already been engaged for the coming season, and evidently a greater portion of the accommodation in the "Khandalla Hotel," which is the only hotel in Khandalla, has been taken by people who expect to be here on and after the 1st of October next.

It is said that the troops will be upon the 1st of October, and that the depot is to be under the command of Captain Buckle, R. I. Rifles, Lieutenant Fox of the same Regiment, and Surgeon-Capt. Parry, the first doing duty as a Commandant, the second as a Section Officer, and the third as a Medical Officer. With such able officers at the head of the depot, Khandalla ought to be able to supply us with a variety of entertainments, which would not only be welcomed by the visitors, but even encouraged by rendering every assistance in their power to the officers concerned.

A great deal has been written about the picturesque views and health-giving climate of this place, hence, to recapitulate the facts here would be waste of time and space. Suffice it to say, that it is one of the best hill-stations on this side of India.

The whole of the Khandalla town is on the west of Khandalla Railway Station, and the hotel stands on a spur of the well-known Umbari hill away from the noise and bustle of the village.

The Duke's Nose (Nagphani) is the highest hill in Khandalla, and the view from the top of it is exceptionally pretty. I have learnt that the natives call it Nagphani (Cobra's Hood), simply because from a place called Campoli at the north of the Bhore Pass, the overhanging point and the side-rocks give this hill the appearance of a cobra in the act of striking.

Among the most interesting places that could be conveniently visited from Khandalla are the Karli Caves, The Tiger's Leap, Sakal Pathar, and the Lohagar, Vissapur, and the Rajmachi forts. The Caves, as most of your readers who have seen them must know, are the best preserved Buddhist Caves in India, and the various carvings on the inside walls exhibit the great artistic talent possessed by the builders of those admirable works. The Karli Caves are about six miles from Khandalla, and may be visited either in the morning or evening; but I believe the mornings to be the best for this trip, because from midday up to about 4 in the afternoon the sun is found to be rather hot. Those who wish to visit these celebrated Caves should, after having a substantial chota hazri, start in a tonga (carriage) at half-past seven in the morning the latest and come back at about eleven. The whole excursion to the Caves and back occupies about three hours and a-half.

The Tiger's Leap is a flat-land, situated on the other side of the Saddle Back (Vajiri Pass), on the south of Khandalla. From this plateau one can look down into a huge deep ravine, and have a beautiful view of the lovely low-lying fields and a host of rugged and sharp-pointed hills.

This plateau contains a good many excellent sites for bungalows, and as Khandalla and Lanowli are almost crowded with houses, it is evident that ere long the whole of the Tiger's Leap will be utilized for building purposes. This interesting place could be visited in the mornings or evenings. The distance from Khandalla to the Tiger's Leap is about 5½ miles. The spot is worth visiting.

Sakal Pathar is a beautiful large forest, and a favourite place for picnics. It also has several good sites, and it is said that some years back a Civilian of high standing proposed this exceedingly picturesque spot for the future Sanitarium, but on account of scarcity of water the plan had to be abandoned.

The forts are now "Old Ruins;" they are, however, the remnants of very important Peshwa's work, and all observers agree that they indicate the glory and greatness of the past Mahratta Raj.

MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 47, Bean Lane, Fort, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting and was unanimously adopted :—

In laying before you for adoption the audited, accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June 1895, your directors beg to report that the cotton crops in Mahuva was about the same as those of the last year, and taking this fact into account, the company's working for the year under review will be considered satisfactory. The joint-working agreement was also concluded this year on terms similar to those of the last year. The total number of bales pressed by all the presses in Mahuva, amounted to 18,405 bales, of which the company's factory turned out 10,920 bales against 7,237 bales pressed last year. From the statement of accounts attached, it will be seen that the company has made a profit of Rs. 10,357-11-5 which, together with the balance of last year's profit, makes up a total of Rs. 14,254-2-9, out of which your directors have carried Rs. 2,500-0-0 to depreciation of engine and machinery account and Rs. 200 to depreciation of building account, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,554-2-9 available for distribution. Out of this sum your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20-0-0 per share, being 10 per cent per annum on the capital, be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 6,000. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 200 be set aside for distribution amongst the employes of the company, and that the balance of Rs. 5,354-2-9 be carried over to next year's account. The company's factory building and the out-houses have been insured for Rs. 14,000. The engine, boiler and machinery are not insured. Your directors have been advised that a small ginning factory, built in the compound of the company's premises, will prove advantageous, and they embrace this opportunity to ask you to empower them to erect such a factory. Your directors recommend that the necessary funds required for this purpose may be met partly by increasing the capital of the company by the issue of new shares and partly from the surplus cash balance on hand. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1896, and to fix his remuneration. Under article 113 of the articles of association one of your directors, Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai, retires from the board, but is eligible for re-election.

A dividend of Rs. 20 per share free of income-tax was declared payable on and after the 30th instant. The retiring director, Mr. Matoobhoy Kasanbhai, was re-elected. A bonus of Rs. 200 was declared to be paid to the employes of the company. Mr. Kalianrai Shunkerprasad was re-appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 75. It was also unanimously resolved (1) that a ginning factory containing twenty-four gins, be erected or constructed on the vacant ground in the company's press factory at Mahuva, and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, are hereby authorized to purchase and provide all the necessary engine, boiler, machinery plant, stores, materials and articles for the same, and the necessary funds be raised partly by increasing the capital of the company and partly by appropriating the surplus cash balance available on hand. (2) That the capital of the company be and it is hereby increased from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 75,000 by the creation of 300 new shares of Rs. 50 each, to be called new quarter-shares. (3) That the said new quarter-shares shall be allotted to the shareholders whose names appear in the company's register of shareholders on the 20th day of September, 1895, in the proportion of one new quarter-share for one share of the original capital, on an application being made by them in that behalf. Such of the new quarter-shares as may not be subscribed by the present shareholders, shall be under the control of the board of directors, which may allot or dispose of the same in such manner and such terms and conditions as they may think fit. (4) That the holders of the new quarter-shares have such rights and privileges as the board of directors shall determine. A vote of thanks was accorded to the secretaries, treasurers, agents, and directors, for the satisfactory management of the business of the company, during the period under report. The customary compliment to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

THE problem solved by Edison's kinetoscope has been successfully attached along a different line by MM. A. and L. Lumiere. The film which in the kinetoscope takes the impressions of moving objects is passed before the eye with a continuous motion, and it is only illuminated for about a 7,000th of a second at the instant at which each successive picture is fully in view. Hence the total illumination is exceedingly feeble. A very bright object is necessary; the eye has to be brought close to the moving film, and the number of impressions per second must be at least thirty in order to give continuity. MM. Lumiere's "kinematograph," which is not subject to these disadvantages, is described in the *Revue Generale des Sciences*. The principal features of this instrument are a mechanism whereby the film is at rest during illumination, and an arrangement for projecting the images upon a screen, so as to be visible to a large meeting. Under these circumstances, fifteen images per second are all that is necessary. The film is at rest for two-thirds of the time of passage of each image. During the remaining third the film is grasped and pulled forward as far as the next image by a set of teeth attached to a frame whose motion is governed by a cam worked by a revolving handle. The same apparatus also serves as a camera for taking the photographs, and for printing transparencies from the negative film. For this purpose two films are passed over the rollers, the negative and the film to be printed on, and exposure is made for a

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th September :—

A PILGRIM SHED.

Read the following extract, para. 1, of Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3784, dated 11th September 1895, about the arrangements for the medical inspection of pilgrims on shore before embarkation :—"Para. 1.—The thanks of His Excellency the Governor in Council should be conveyed. * * * * * * * to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for their offer to place a shed for the inspection of pilgrims at the disposal of Government on certain conditions and to fit it for the purpose. The arrangements for the inspection shed described in para. 5 of the (Committee's) report are approved and the offer of the Trustees should be accepted with the conditions attached, the rent for the shed being estimated at Rs. 260 per mensem, as the shed will not be occupied for less than a year. It is understood that the proposed alterations and additions are to be made by the Engineer of the Port Trust, and it is hoped that they will be completed with as little delay as possible. The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay should be requested to state the full amount of rent for the ground to be occupied by the tiffin room."

Resolution.—To be recorded.

REVENUE OFFICE.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th September, 1895, reporting that the building for the Revenue Office and Quarters at Frere Estate, sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 405 dated 31st December 1894, is approaching completion, and submitting a revised estimate, as additional sanction is necessary, showing the total cost to be Rs. 10,909-6-2, or an excess of Rs. 882-6-2 over the original estimate.

Resolution.—The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 10,909, is sanctioned. The grant for expenditure in the current year should be increased to Rs. 10,200 by the re-appropriation of Rs. 5,200 from the grant under Item 13, section IV, of the Capital Account Budget, "Apollo Reclamation, constructing roads and laying out building sites."

Read letter to the Traffic Manager, dated 9th September 1895, requesting him to draft a suitable rule to be inserted in the Bunder Rate Book under "Tonnage fees" for the levy of charges on vessels that would use the proposed pier to be erected at the east end of the Mody Bay South Reclamation.

REGULATIONS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th September 1895, submitting for approval the following draft rule as modified by the Chairman to be incorporated in the Bunder Rate Book :—At page 24—Para. 1A.—All square-rigged vessels using the pier at the east end of the Mody Bay Reclamation will be charged one pie per ton per diem. The minimum charge will be Rs. 25. Para. 2B.—All coasting country craft (not square-rigged), cargo boats and barges using the pier will be charged two pies per ton per diem. Para. 3C.—The day that a vessel comes alongside, and the day she leaves, the pier shall be counted as one day. Para. 4D—Vessels will not be charged for Sundays or the holidays enumerated at page 32, para, 22, when no work is done. At page 33—Para. 27A.—The charges for work at nights and on holidays at the pier at the east end of the Mody Bay South Reclamation will, subject to any regulations in force regarding landing petroleum at night, be as follows :—From sunset to midnight Rs. 5, from sunset to sunrise or for any work from midnight to sunrise Rs. 10. For Sundays and holidays, from sunrise to sunset Rs. 20, from sunrise to noon or from noon to sunset Rs. 10, from sunset to sunrise or from midnight to sunrise Rs. 20.

Resolution.—The rule as modified, extending the Dock scale of rates charged for vessels using the Dock Harbour walls to the new pier in course of erection at the South Reclamation, should be forwarded to Government for sanction as an addition to the Bunder scale of fees. The ordinary scale for night and holiday work will apply subject in the former case to any regulations that may be made or are in force regarding landing petroleum at night. The Collector should be asked to expedite orders notifying the wharf as an authorised place for landing kerosine oil, the authority being necessary for entry in the agreement with Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., for the lease of the site. As at present advised the Trustees do not think it necessary to restrict the authority to bulk oil. It may extend to kerosine or non-dangerous petroleum generally.

A COMPLAINT FROM THE ANCHOR LINE.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 11th July 1895, forwarding a representation from the local agents of the Anchor Line steamers regarding the inconvenience experienced in working their vessels which now bring increased quantities of cottons and piece-goods; stating that the available shed accommodation for such cargoes is inadequate, the imposition of import duty requiring their stay in the transit sheds longer than formerly; that consequently during the rainy season the import and export cargoes have to be worked at great inconvenience to the ship as well as the dock, and recommending the extension of the open Railway shed at its north end, which he considers will remove the inconvenience complained of, and provide shelter for rail-borne produce. Submitted memo. to the Engineer, dated 13th July 1895. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th August 1895, forwarding general plan and alternative detailed estimates for extending the open shed on the west wharf of Victoria Dock as under :—*A.*—For an extension 120 ft. long by 73 ft. wide and the construction to be similar to the present shed Rs. 13,879-0-0. *B.*—The new portion if detached from the present shed and provided with a corrugated iron screen at the south end, extra Rs. 1,926-11-0. Submitted memo. to the Docks Superintendent, dated 16th August 1895, inquiring which of the alternatives would in his opinion best meet requirements. Read memo. from the Docks Superintendent, dated 19th August 1895, recommending the continuation of the shed as shown on plan, and that the yellow gate be moved out to the Manson Road end of the A warehouse and the wooden fence to the north of the gate be moved out to the same level on the Manson Road. Submitted memo. to the Engineer, dated 21st August 1895. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 29th August 1895, estimating the cost of removing and re-erecting the fence and gates, shelter sheds, and paving and providing 100 feet of new fencing at Rs. 939-0-0, and of metalling the plot to be included in the Dock limits Rs. 1,030-0-0, Rs. 1,969-0-0, or in all for a continuous shed Rs. 13,879-0-0, for removing fence gates, etc., Rs. 1,969-0-0—Rs. 15,848-0-0.

Resolution.—The estimates amounting to Rs. 13,879 for extending the existing shed and Rs. 1,030 for metalling the plot to be enclosed in the Dock area are sanctioned. The expenditure should be met by reappropriation from the grant for excavating the south channel Item 2, section II, of the Capital Account Budget and should be included in the supplementary Budget to be submitted to Government as required by the regulations. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 939, for shifting the gate and fence is sanctioned as a charge against Revenue—Contingent works.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Sept. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 13th Sept. 1895.	For week ending 13th Sept. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 13th Sept 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	16	461	14	453
" " out				
" " bf harbour	21	485	24	478
" transported.	6	296	12	336
" attended to.	2	34	3	37
" warped	0	52	1	41
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS:—				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	4	204	5	231
Victoria Dock ...	4	210	4	196
Total ...	8	414	9	427
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	12	212	9	232
Victoria Dock ...	7	216	9	208
Total ...	19	428	18	440
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	3	—	9	—
Victoria Dock ...	9	—	8	—
Total ...	12	—	17	—
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS:—				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	3	81	2	55
Victoria " " "	2	34	6	31
Total.....	5	115	8	86

The colossal equestrian statue of Garibaldi, which is to be erected on the Janiculum, has been cast by a new method, the fusion only taking four months instead of twenty months, which was the time required at the Galli foundry at Florence. Twenty-five tons of bronze were fused in two furnaces, and the statue, when cleaned and filed, weighs not less than 15,000 kilogrammes. The sculptor Galleri is exceedingly well-satisfied with the result. The pedestal, which stands on three steps, has at the base a crown of laurels, and censular "fasci." Above are bas-reliefs with the Roman arms. Then rise four bronze groups, the figures being twice the size of life. The first group, which looks towards the city, represents the defence of Rome; four volunteers fighting. On the left is the female figure of America, with those of Industry and Commerce beside her. On the opposite side there are five figures, symbolising the Battle of Calatafimi; on the left, the last group represents Europe, History, and the Army.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RIOTS BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

The mind of the native public continues to be agitated over the question of riots between Hindus and Mahomedans, a question which, they say, vitally concerns the well-being of two great communities. The objections which the Kharwas of Porebunder have raised against Major Wray and against their being tried by Mr. Kennedy keep old sores open. If the allegations made by the Kharwas, says the "Gujerati," are even partially true, the "Bombay Gazette" has done no small service to the cause of right administration of justice by publishing their memorial. Our contemporary remarks: "The Mahomedans at Dhulia and the Kharwas at Porebunder might be punished with long terms of imprisonment. But all the same the responsibility for these outbreaks rests not a little upon the shoulders of those who have allowed the infection to grow and spread to the whole Presidency. When the mischief was confined to a narrow area, fervent appeals were made to the Government of Lord Harris, but in vain. If Government think that things will set themselves right without their intervention, they are very much mistaken. Punitive posts and sending rioters to jail are no permanent cure for the present malady. The views to which Government seem to have committed themselves seem to us to be short-sighted and utterly unsuited to the conditions of the problem that they have to solve. There is yet time to prevent the mischief from spreading itself even to villages. It is still not too late to devise adequate measures. But if Government yet think that their business is simply to impose punitive posts, and send misguided persons to prison, we cannot contemplate the future without a feeling of intense anxiety and uneasiness." The "Native Opinion" is of opinion: "The memorial of the Porepunder Kharwas, who are being tried just now at the place, seems to deserve more than a passing notice. In it are mentioned circumstances which even if partially true, call for quite an independent investigation."

SHIVAJI AS A CIVIL RULER.

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade's paper on the work of Shivaji as a Civil Ruler, the "Gujerati" remarks: "It is one more thoughtful and learned contribution from his pen to the history of the Maharattas on which he is at present engaged. The military exploits of the founder of the Mahratta Empire are well known. But his achievements as a civil ruler have not as yet been so fully portrayed. The description given by Mr. Ranade shows that Shivaji was a ruler of original and constructive genius, and anticipated the method and system of government which have now so well succeeded under British rule. Making due allowances for the period in which he lived, Shivaji was certainly more of a sagacious and statesmanlike ruler than a marauder as certain writers have unfairly represented him, and from Mr. Ranade's account of his system of government it seems it deserves careful study and thought at the hands of our native princes and every student of Indian history."

The "Indian Spectator" is of opinion that the paper "is a valuable contribution to the history of the Marattas. It proved at least that the founder of the Mahratta power was not a mere freebooter, or a conqueror only, but a successful ruler and a far-seeing organizer of government."

LORD SANDHURST'S SYMPATHY WITH NATIVE PROGRESS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" seems to be a great admirer of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. Speaking of the durbar held at Poona, our contemporary indulges in a tribute of admiration: "In the kind counsel of perfection he gave to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Deccan Sirdars on Wednesday last, on the occasion of the investiture of the former with the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Star of India, his Excellency the Governor gave a fresh proof of his warm sympathy with the advancement of native progress and his earnestness to see Native Chiefs governing their subjects "wisely and well." All through the address there pervaded a spirit of kindliness and friendliness which contributes so much to evoke an equallykind and friendly response in the hearts of those to whom he spoke. There is something peculiarly pleasant in the manner of Lord Sandhurst's address, be it before a Legislative Council or a meeting for social and educational purposes, or be it before a deputation of politicians or others interested in some good cause, which at once puts his audience in symphony with himself. Though his utterances are artless and simplicity themselves, they breathe such amiability that his hearers never feel uncomfortable or uneasy for a moment. He has not yet allowed one unkind word or one unbecoming phrase to escape his lips." The "Indian Spectator" speaks in more measured terms: "By this time Lord Sandhurst has proved his title to the goodwill of the people of the Deccan too well to be misunderstood when addressing them on subjects not quite to their liking. His appeal to them at Poona, on behalf of primary instruction, the education and training of girls, medical relief for the masses in the mofussil, and a more humane treatment of prisoners, ought to meet with a ready response from the Sirdars and managers of Native States, whilst at the same time it ought to disarm suspicion in quarters prone to suspect every suggestion emanating from the official class. What the Governor said, in the course of his address at the investiture ceremony in honour of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, was said in the spirit of a sincere friend, of one who was himself willing to act as he spoke, and who spoke with much practical experience at his back."

MR. ALFRED WEBB'S RETIREMENT.

The "Indian Spectator" seeing ahead of its contemporaries, writes: "Mr. Alfred Webb's retirement from the House of Commons is a more serious loss to this country than Indians seem to be aware of. As President of the Congress last year, Mr. Webb approved himself as a wise, far-seeing and conscientious friend, with a sense of justice transcending alike the claims of party and the clamour of race. If his attitude disappointed some of his friends, it filled many more with hope in the future of our public movements. But for one unhappy incident, the bearings of which he was too new to the country to take in, Mr. Webb's conduct throughout may be said to have been exemplary. The withdrawal of such a man from political life is a loss to all parties in the State, more so to us in India, with our strange notions of patriotism and civic duty.

A "CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY."

Speaking of the Poona Industrial Conference, the "Indian Sepectator" observes: "In Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padumji, the Poona Industrial Conference had this year the advantage of having, as its President, the right man in the right place. Mr. Dorabjee is a captain of industry himself; and to his family is due no small measure of credit for "the zeal to revive the industries" of India, which he gave to Poona. We take it that his Presidentship will inaugurate an era of renewed activity in the Association, which has yet to show some substantial achievement. And if the suggestion he made, of directing the capital of the country, and let us say the talents of Poona, towards the creation of iron manufactories, be acted upon, not in talk merely but in action, the Deccan Industrial Association may yet gain the reputation which has almost been lost by its inability to find the funds for its long-projected museum building." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: "Mr. Dorabjee has closely indentified himself with the paper industry in that city. Last year, it was another "captain of industry" who presided over its deliberations, we mean our esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Runchorlal. So far the Conference seems to be fortunate in its presidents. They are men of great practical knowledge who are well-known in their respective industrial lines to be not only experienced but successful." The "Native Opinion" thinks: "From the point of the industrial interest evoked among our people, the Conference may be called a success, though, at the same time, we cannot afford to forget that the living interest, such real friends as Captain Beauclerk took in the institute, has of recent date been flagging."

The main features of the plans for the two American battleships authorised by Congress have been decided upon. Secretary Herbert has come to the conclusion to adopt "double-deck turrets" with 13in. and 8in. guns for the new ships. The Settlement Board took up the question of raising the armour belt 1ft., as proposed by the Ordnance Bureau, and after considerable discussion it was decided to design the ships with the bottom of the belt 5ft. 6in. below the water when the draught of the vessel was 25ft. There was considerable opposition to this decision mainly upon the question of unanticipated overdraught, and the English practice of allowing an added 4 per cent. to the displacement for all estimated weights was commended. The final decision of the secretary, upon the advice of experts called in for the discussion of the question, to adopt "double-deck turrets" will certainly be regarded with interest both by naval officers and naval constructors. The turret system is now to be seen in a new development: one turret mounted on top of the other, the lower one carrying two 13in. guns and the upper one a couple of 8in. guns; the lower turret covered with armour varying in thickness from 15in. to 17in. and oval in shape, according to the *Army and Navy Register*, in order to balance better the round upper turret, which will have armour from 9in. to 11in. The advantages claimed for double turrets are those of less weight compared with the four-turret system, great protection, better firing power, diminished size of target, and more space for secondary and intermediate batteries. With the double turret the whole deck is free for mounting lighter guns. Still another advantage is the facility with which the fire of each double turret can be concentrated upon an enemy.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," writing on Saturday, says:—The week has not been without its depressing influences owing to the unhealthy competition in the raising of additional jute mills. In writing on this subject six weeks ago, it was stated that the trade was capable of further development, and that the bringing into existence of the National Jute Mills Company, and the Standard Company was justified. It was then pointed out that a halt should be made in this direction as it was quite possible to kill the goose by an over-development of the industry. It is much to be regretted that the advice then given, has not been acted upon. Within the past few days, a couple of additional jute mills, have been projected and subscribed for; the capital for the one has been subscribed in Calcutta, while the other is said to be a Glasgow growth, though the mill is to be situated on the banks of the Hooghly. It is, however, a serious matter to the jute spinning and weaving trade, to find people here so determined to shut their eyes to what is best in the interests of the industry, but as long as the public are willing to promise their support in the form of subscriptions, there will be no lack of those with sufficient enterprise to keep their friends continually on the feed. I very much fear that the malady has now taken the form of pure premium hunting, and on this point, the matter is one that must be looked fairly in the face. From all I can understand, there are a good many firms that have similar projects, half-pledged, and it is alarming to contemplate what may happen in Calcutta is really to go mad over the affair. A remark was made yesterday to the effect, that it somewhat resembled the gold mania of 1890, when it was difficult to meet with a man who had not a prospectus up his sleeve for a new gold company in Chota Nagpur; and in the matter of that mania, we know what the sequel was. This blind raising of new jute mills is trying to existing concerns, whether of recent growth or old standing, and is in every way to be deplored. It does not follow, that because there was an opening six weeks ago for a new mill or two, that therefore the trade is capable of unlimited expansion. One fact alone is worth considering, namely, that machinery is now ten per cent. higher than it then was, owing to an advance at home in the iron and steel markets. Then, again, it surely needs knowledge and experience in the trade for a firm or an individual to come forward as captain and engineer-in-chief of a jute mill. It matters little what the antiquity and respectability of the house may be, but it is maintained that the special knowledge needed for the proper direction of a jute mill, in these days of close competition, is not obtainable by any occult method. The capital required to bring the jute mills of the past two months to maturity, will not be far short of a crore of rupees, and it is a pertinent question, where is the money to come from, bearing in mind, as I have already said, that a fair proportion of subscribers are mere premium hunters, and, therefore, non-capitalists in any appreciable sense of the word? Further, this crore of rupees has to be stumped up within the next year or eighteen months, and the question again presents itself, who are the people who will really find the money? It is in no pessimist spirit that I doubt this attitude regarding the recent unhealthy growth of new jute mills; nor am I alone in taking the view. There are already here those who foresee that it will not all run merrily as at present; in proof of this, there has been business in the ordinary shares of a company, not yet a week old, at 3 discount, for delivery in twelve months. In this, as in many matters of life, it is never too late to mend, and it is only to be hoped that the leaders of the industry at this end, will strenuously set their faces against giving the slightest encouragement to schemes for any further jute mills. No industry, no matter how prosperous, will stand over-production beyond a certain point, and granting that the trade in jute fabrics is capable of vast expansion, it will be the merest folly for Calcutta to go on as it has done for the past few weeks. It will be time enough at the end of say five years to see whether we have really thrust Dundee off the field and then calculate whether Calcutta can stand any further mills.

In the money market it is impossible to trace any alteration from last week. Discounts are about 3 per cent. and loans on Government paper and bullion 2 per cent. Supplies are in every way abundant, both in European quarters and in the bazaar. In the two opening days of next week there will be some withdrawal of deposits for the Puja demand, but this will be of no account as the money will flow back in a fortnight or three weeks. The bank statement given below is a little misleading; it shows a decrease of some 37 lakhs in private deposits owing to the account having been made up on Monday instead of on Tuesday as usual. The arrival of the mail on Tuesday led to 40 lakhs of Councils going to credit of current accounts, it will be seen therefore that private deposits were really up at the commencement of this week, and in this way the increase in the trade demand was only 28 lakhs.

In the freight market there is no change to report, prices remaining where they were, with a moderate business doing. For London the quotation is 15s. for dead-weight and 17s. 6d. for linseed, but both commodities are scarce. Jute is at 21s. 3d. For Dundee business continues to be done at 22s. 6d. for September and October shipment. For Hamburg a small business is doing at 22s. 6d. For the Mediterranean and Adriatic there is no business doing. Via Cape the Alcester fixed with 1,000 tons to Dundee at 23s. 3d. for October shipment, which appears a very good engagement for the ship. Disengaged tonnage in port 44,500 tons.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

WINNERS OF THE RUGBY CUP.

CALCUTTA VS. WELSH REGIMENT.

The final tie for the Senior Rugby Challenge Cup was played on the Calcutta ground, on Saturday, and excited widespread interest. The attendance was immense, the evening was an exceptionally pleasant one, and the game was most exciting throughout.

The Welsh kicked off, playing from the Eden Gardens goal, and for a considerable period the game was very even, until Calcutta gradually worked the ball through a series of scrimmages within the 25 yards of the Military, and Watson getting hold of it dropped a goal in excellent style. On resuming, play became very fast, and the Welshmen invaded the Calcutta territory, and for a time looked dangerous until Monteath with a judicious kick relieved the pressure, and the home team, quickly taking advantage of the opportunity, in turn became the aggressors, and transferred the play to the Welsh twenty-five. Some smart feeling work by the half-backs followed and several attempts of the home three-quarters to get through looked as if they must succeed, but the Welsh callaring was sure and the ball was gradually worked back to midfield. Shortly before the half-time whistle blew, Foster put in a good run and gained a lot of ground, but his good work was almost immediately neutralised by a free kick to Calcutta for offside.

On lining up after the interval traces of the severity of the struggle were plainly discernible among the players, but,on restarting, the game, if anything, was faster than before, and both teams gave a splendid exposition of pluck, combination and staying power. After some give-and-take play in neutral ground, a well-meant long pass from Watson to Wood was splendidly intercepted by Emmanuel, who made a brilliant attempt to run in, but he was brought down not far from the goal line, and a pass forward spoiled what appeared to be almost a certain try. Play was again transferred to neutral territory and a penalty kick fell to Calcutta. A splendid place-kick by Watson from near the half-way flag just failed to score the ball going under the bar. Within a minute of this event one of the Military half-backs was disabled and had to leave the field. Although a man short the Welsh played a fast game, but the home team was too strong and had the game in hand. After many scrimmages Gresson picked up smartly and passed to Watson, who made a brilliant run and earned a well-deserved round of applause for the manner in which he dodged his opponents and secured a try between the posts. He took the kick himself and easily converted, Calcutta kept up the pressure and Watson again got in but failed to convert. The Welsh were fairly on their mettle now, and after a series of scrimmages in the Welsh ground the soldiers came away with a rush, and a grand dribble up the field resulted in a try, which was loudly applauded. The attempt at goal went wide. The home team then played up with great vigour, and their opponents were hard put to it for some time and had much difficulty in keeping their charge intact. Just before time however they broke through, and one of the most brillant runs of the day took the ball right up the home twenty-five. The whistle almost immediately sounded, leaving Calcutta the winners of a hardly fought and most exciting game by two goals and a try to a try, or twelve points to three.

At the close of the game Mrs. Lyall handed the cup to Mr. Watson, the captain of the Calcutta Club, who was carried off the ground on the shoulders of his team after three cheers had been given for Mrs. Lyall and the competing teams.

Calcutta F. C. Club.—Full back, Monteath; three-quarter-backs, E. Watson, Wood, and Nuttall; half-backs, Gresson and Bartholomew; forwards, Macpherson, Stuart, Fergusson, Lowe, Winckworth, Nicholl, Pugh, Stevens and Dodds.

Welsh Regiment.—Full back, James; three-quarter-backs, Smith, Manuel, Foster, and Richards; half-backs, Mahoney and Watts; forwards, Chain, Sullivan, Palsh, Baldwin, Wilks, Green-Slade, Slaughen and Rearden.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. It is a wonderful remedy giving relief instaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-4 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codiactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-4. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

THE NOMADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

A CATTLE-STEALING EPISODE.

A large shambling loose-limbed body, with a face like that of the typical Jew pedlar who pesters you to buy ostrich feathers at Aden, or so-called gold embroidery, which he will offer you for £5, and finally take five shillings for—such was Azmat in personal appearance. There was probably no better-hated man among the farmers of the Rasulpur tahsil than he was: and the police officials, while they availed themselves of his help to unravel the skein of one of the murders or big burglaries for which the tahsil was famous, had taken the measure of the man and had more contempt than respect for him. Despite his unpopularity Azmat was rich and feared, he had married, as his second wife, one of the prettiest girls in the countryside, and strange to say had managed to win her love, and very proud he was of her and of his two-year-old son, of the double-storied brick-house he had had built overlooking the mud hovels of the village, of his numerous tassel-tailed milch cows, his broad black-backed buffaloes his hoard of rupees buried in the ground, and the lands he had bought or taken in mortgage from his neighbours. When Punjabi peasants are as rich as Azmat was they can bear a good deal of contempt and hatred: and certainly he well deserved the hatred of the agriculturists who lived near him. It was a criminal district, and he had been one of the most successful men in at playing the difficult game of running with the hare and hunting with hounds, by being an accomplice in the thefts and burglaries, from the profits of which the Rasulpur Baluchis would have amassed wealth if they had not spent in an easy-come easy-go fashion, in feasting and debauchery, their gains soon as they were acquired, while at the same time he had usually kept himself out of the hands of the police by informing against his confederates when it was forced upon the officers of the law that they must do something in the way of arresting offenders. And Azmat contrived to make both his aid to criminals and his assistance to the police profitable to himself. How he did this the following episode will show:—

"Ara master" his herdsman came in and said to him one morning "I have just heard that Baggu's fat buffalo was stolen two nights ago, and that by following the track he seized it with Kaka, and made him pay him Rs. 20 not to report the matter to the police."

This news is grist for Azmat's mill, so wrapping around him his cloak and taking up his stick—the stout staff which the peasant farmer always has near him, for if he does not need it for the snake or the dog out of doors, he will want it for the wife or daughter-in-law at home—he makes his way to Baggu.

"Well—Baggu, my brother, how fortunate you have been in getting back your buffalo from Kaka and twenty rupees besides. There are very few people who can get an advantage over Kaka, but you are evidently one of them."

Baggu is rather startled by this speech. He thought he had arranged his transaction with Kaka quietly, and the only people he had told about it were his wife under strict promise of secrecy—a Punjabi peasant does not tell everything to his wife, looking upon her as somebody to cook his food, talk to only sometimes, but Kaka had made an exception on this occasion—and Raldu, the woodman, who had met him coming home driving his buffalo before him in the early morning, and wanted to know what he was doing with it there at that hour. Raldu he believed to be perfectly trustworthy, and as for his wife she surely would not have dared to reveal the secret. As a matter of fact it was she. When she had gone to draw water the previous evening at the village well she had met her gossip Mirian, and before they balanced their pitchers on their heads after they had talked over other items of news—the arrival of the Police Sahib at the next village to hunt up bad characters, the village headman's growing fondness for Mamu, the blacksmith's wife, and the domestic squabbles which had resulted, and the bloodshed which they feared would result therefrom—all the little tittle-tattle, the personal news, which is quite as interesting to village women in India as it is to their sisters in the same sphere of life in England. Baggus wife had just mentioned to her crony the story of the buffalo, with strict injunctions not to repeat it, and she in turn had told the headsman's wife, who had informed her husband, and so the story had got aboard. Baggu did not know this so determined to stoutly deny all about the loss of his buffalo.

"What joke are you playing on a poor man master? I got back my buffalo from that thief Kaka and twenty rupees besides! God Forbid that he should ever steal any of my cattle, for if he did, my lad would never drive them home from the pasture again. Some enemy has been telling you the story to get me into trouble.

"Oh no" was Azmat's answer "the story is a true one; it does not matter to me however; I am a well-wisher to Government, and will tell the police what I have heard, that Kaka stole your buffalo, and that you got it back from him without reporting the matter; it is a Government business not mine.

With that Azmat turns on his heels and pretends to be going away. He knows that the last thing Baggu would wish is that the matter should reach the years of the police, for if an investigation is startled, he will not only have to feed them and futher propitiate them with good hard cash, but he will have his work stopped, will have to dance attendance on them, and it is very likely that the constables who will be in attendance on the police officer, and constantly about his house, will be joking with his womenfolk, and their jokes are not such as a respectable farmer who has regard to the good name of his female relatives will like them to hear. So before Azmat has gone very far, he is followed by Baggu and the matter is arranged. Azmat receives the twenty rupees extorted from Kaka, and is to be allowed to report the matter to the police, but with a new complexion thrown over the story, so as to transfer the inquiry from Baggu's house to Kaka's. It is true that the buffalo has been stolen by Kaka, it is true that Baggu has followed him, come upon him with the stolen buffalo, Kaka has fled, the buffalo has been recovered and is now produced at the police station in confirmation of the tale.

The scene now shifts to Kaka's house. He is of course, conveniently absent when the police party arrives. He has gone to pasture his cattle, so his old father says, at a grazing ground some fifty miles away. Never mind, he can be sent for and meanwhile the police party with their companions, Azmat and Baggu, can live at free quarters at the expense of the village. This is a convenient arrangement for the police, but an expensive one for the villagers. If, however, as the police officer tells them, they will harbour thieves they must not grudge hospitality to Government officials who come to make inquires about them. So to get rid of them the headman of the village starts off to find Kaka, and in a day or two brings him up. When he arrives Azmat has an interview with him. The case, he tells him, is a clear one against him, and if he wishes to escape he must pay handsomely; by dint of persuasion Azmat may get the police officer to take Rs. 100, and then it will be easy to represent that Baggu fails to recognise Kaka as the thief, that his track do not correspond, and he thinks the thief must have been somebody else like Kaka; but otherwise—well, there is probably a long term of imprisonment in store for him. Azmat's arguments are unanswerable. All that Kaka can do is to try and beat down the amount he has to pay. After a good deal of chaffering he does succeed in getting it reduced to Rs. 90, and borrowing this sum from the village money-lender, Kaka makes it over to Azmat who hands it to the police officer, except Rs. 10 which he keeps for himself; and mutually pleased with each other, Azmat and the police officer and his party leave the village, and Baggu thinks himself fortunate in getting back his buffalo and is only having to part with the twenty rupees he got from Kaka. The latter too, is not dissatisfied. He has been unlucky in this case, but he may succeed better another time, and if he can manage to steal a couple of buffaloes, and not be caught, it will recoup him for his loss. He must at any rate be more careful in carrying off the stolen property next time, and not allow the owner to catch him by following up the track.

This episode is typical of those which go to make up the chronicles of an Indian village in the Western Punjab and the life history of the dwellers in it. It is thus that Azmat has acquired his wealth and importance. Like most rogues, he has not been uniformly fortunate. How once by an indiscretion he got into trouble with the police, and paid the penalty of it, is another story.—*Pioneer.*

A Paris correspondent writes: The idea of an Universal Exhibition in 1900 finds favour in the sight of hotel-keepers and lodging-house keepers only. Paris was little better that a gigantic music-hall and Japanese tea-house during the last World's Fair at the Champ-de-Mars. Every Universal Exhibition that I remember here has been fraught with permanent disadvantage, and especially to those with small fixed incomes. Prices go up in Exhibition times never to go down. The riff-raff of the world is shot into Paris. Of course there are advantages, and there are always interesting things to see at a Universal Exhibition, but it would be more beneficial if all the millions sterling that are to be swallowed by the World's Fair of 1900 were spent in sending school children to pass their holidays abroad.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ss Mount Tabor, 1,493 tons, Captain F Chirers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (23rd September) in ballast.

The B I S N Co's ss Megna, 753 tons, Captain F Thurston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, (9th September) with a cargo of sugar and Mr Benleigh as cabin and 8 deck passengers.

The ss Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G M Baldwin, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Mauritius, (12th September) brought a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Mr J Walker, Madame Lagatta, Miss Ryan, and 55 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

The B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,305 tons Captain W H Watkeys, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 198 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Hasselman, Mr Jaivad Ajimi, Mr V Edwin and three others, Nawab H S Khan Bahadoor, and ten others, Mr Fricha Sassoon and 36 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Naderi	1878	Macalister	R. S. Ports		B & P S N Co
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
H	Safari	578	Gaube	Zanzibar		F Hayer
K	Simla	1033	Grior	Not fixed		M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Maharandi	333	Ahmed	Mangalore			Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	523	Budroo	Mangalore			Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Java	4023	Tillard	China		P & O S N Co
2	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Bushra		Graham & Co
3	Benalder	1958	Thomson	London		T Morrison
6	Thames	400	Symons	Venice		P & O Co
7	Imperador	2343	Nicolich	Trieste		A L S N Co
10	Akbar	1441	Balwin	Not fixed		H C Joosub
12	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool		E Bates
15	Madura	1293	Collins	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Livingstone		Karachi		M Mackenzie

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Megna (s)	Thurston	Mauritius, Sept 9.
	Chanda (s)	Watkeys	Busreh, Sept 12.
	Mount Tabor (s)	Chirers	Karachi, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Nuddea (s)	Hart	Galle.
	R. I. M. S. Mayo	Gordon	Aden.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Akbar, for Mauritius.
" Amra, for Karachi, &c.
* To arrive.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	Culna s	Fry	Moulmein, Sept 15.
	Chelydra s	Cass	Penang, Sept 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20.—Steamers Maharaja, Arratoon Apear and Japan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—6 casks glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 2 bales writing papers, John Dickinson and Co; 140 boxes candles, Byramjee Snapoorjee; 60 kegs bicarbonate of soda, Duke and Sons; 15 casks lubricating oil, R & Parukh and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s—50 cases champagne, N V Curranee and Co; 2 hogsheads whisky, 70 cases champagne, 6 cases liqueurs and 3 cases bitters, Phipson and Co; 7 cases medicine, Mading Sons and Co; 2 cases liquors, 3 cases bitters and 6 cases medicine, provisions, &c, Phillips and Co; 8 cases envelopes, &c, Hussonally Abdoolally; 4 barrels ham, Treacher and Co; 9 packages writing papers and envelopes, John Dickinson and Co; 16 bales printing papers, A M Soddee; 5 cases provisions and 7 cases soap, E Rassooljee.

Leander s—1 pipe port, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Africa s—2 hogsheads rum, and 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—4 cases medicine, Damoder Ratansey.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baria s—40 cases champagne, Phipson and Co; 10 cases papers 15 cases playing cards, and 20 bales straw boards, N Heptoolabhoy; 10 cases lampware, E P Mahomed and Co; 60 cases brandy, M P Baria; 2 cases photographic papers, Hussonally Abdoolally; 25 bales straw boards and 20 bales writing papers, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 169 cases window glass, Shurufally Mamoojee; 19 cases writing pacers, Mahomedally Esajee; 49 bales papers, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.

FROM CHARENTE.

Coromandel s—1 hogshead brandy, Croft Moly and Co; 75 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Imperator s—6 cases glass beads, H Karimbhoy.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12637, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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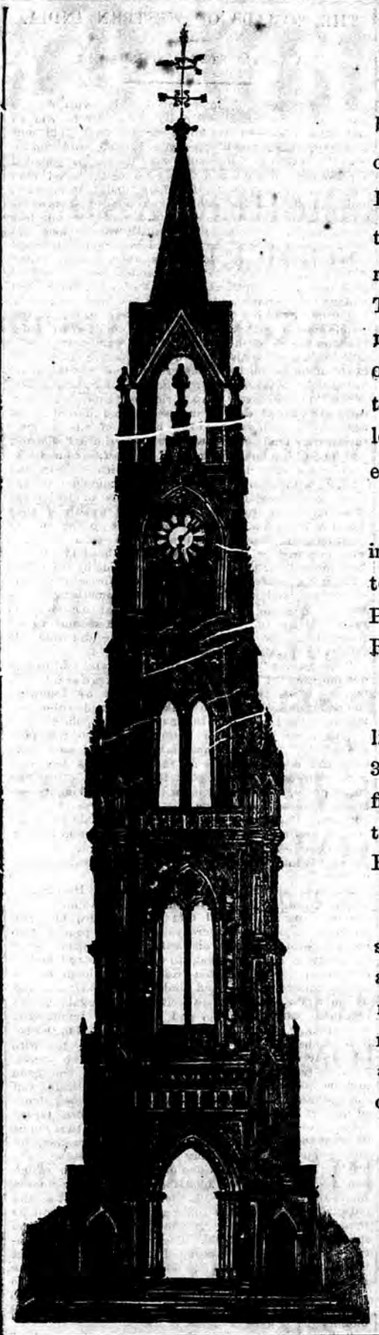
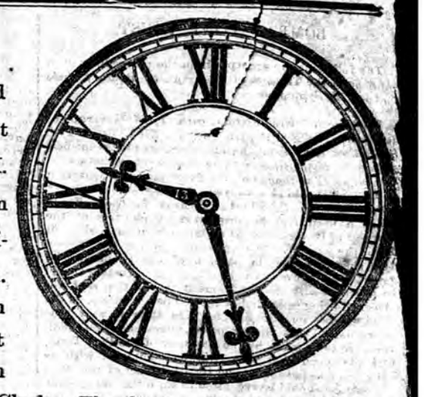


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



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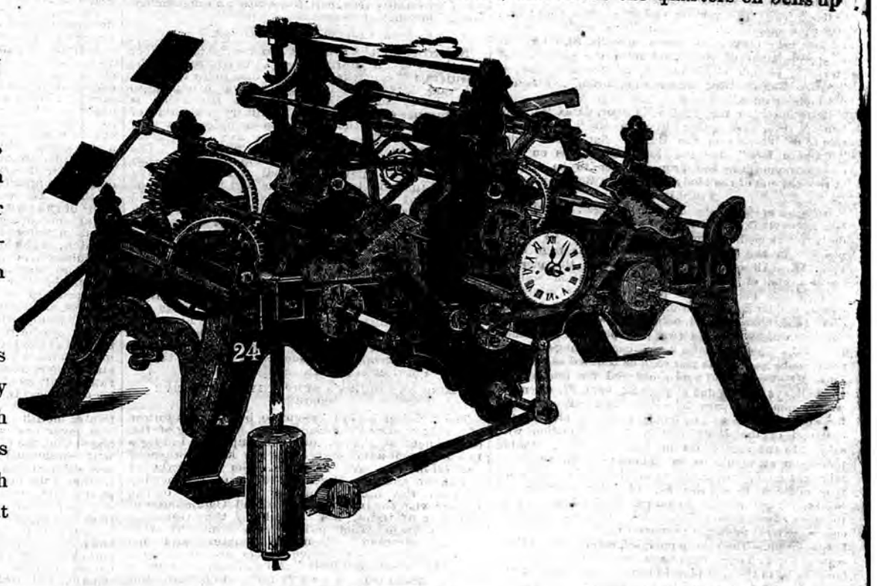

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